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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-226

S. 1764

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF S. 1764

Apr.	9, 1965	Sen. Moss introduced and discussed S. 1764 which was referred to S. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Print of bill and remarks of author.
June	16, 1965	Rep. Burton, Utah, introduced H. R. 9161 which was referred to H. Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
July	9, 1965	Senate subcommittee voted to report S. 1764.
July	19, 1965	Senate committee reported S. 1764 with amendments. S. Report No. 467. Print of bill and report.
July	21, 1965	Senate passed S. 1764 as reported.
July	22, 1965	S. 1764 was referred to H. Agriculture Committee. Print of bill as referred.
July	23, 1965	House subcommittee voted to report H. R. 9161.
Aug.	11, 1965	House committee voted to report S. 1764 in lieu of H. R. 9161.
Aug.	24, 1965	House committee reported S. 1764 without amendment. H. Report No. 849. Print of bill and report.
Sept.	7, 1965	House passed over without prejudice S. 1764.
Sept.	20, 1965	House passed S. 1764 without amendment.
Oct.	1, 1965	Approved: Public Law 89-226.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 89-226

UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH, LAND ACQUISITION.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire approximately 11,000 acres of non-federally owned lands within the Uinta National Forest, Utah.

Authorizes the appropriation of not to exceed \$300,000 to carry out the purposes of the Act.

STATE OF TEXAS

THE STATE OF TEXAS, BEING THE FIRST
COUNTY OF THE STATE OF TEXAS, DO HEREBY
CERTIFY THAT THE FOLLOWING IS A TRUE AND
CORRECT COPY OF THE ACTS OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,
PASSED AT THE ANNUAL SESSION OF THE
LEGISLATURE, HELD AT THE CITY OF AUSTIN,
ON THE 12TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

S. 1764

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

January 18, 1888.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

A BILL

TO
AMEND THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879,
RELATIVE TO THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE
UNITED STATES

BY
SENATOR [Name]
FROM THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS
AND MINES
OF THE SENATE
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1764

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 9 (legislative day, APRIL 8), 1965

Mr. Moss introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to promote in timely and adequate manner control of
4 floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil
5 erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover
6 and to provide for their management, protection, and public
7 use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use
8 and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is author-
9 ized to acquire such of the nonfederally owned land in the

1 area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to ac-
2 complish the purposes of this Act.

3 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within the
4 boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as follows:

5 SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

6 Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, in-
7 clusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

8 Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12,
9 13, 14, and 26.

10 Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35. in-
11 clusive.

12 Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclu-
13 sive, and section 16.

14 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$, to remain
16 available until expended.

A BILL

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

By Mr. Moss

APRIL 9 (legislative day, APRIL 8), 1965
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

Installment No.	Annual payment		Total payment	Balance after payment	Installment No.	Annual payment		Total payment	Balance after payment
	Interest	Principal				Interest	Principal		
0				\$13,155,921.00	43	\$177,786.20	\$151,111.82	\$328,898.02	\$8,738,198.05
1	\$263,118.42	\$65,779.60	\$328,898.02	13,090,141.40	44	174,763.96	154,134.06	328,898.02	8,584,063.99
2	261,802.83	67,095.19	328,898.02	13,023,046.21	45	171,681.28	157,216.74	328,898.02	8,426,847.25
3	260,460.92	68,437.10	328,898.02	12,954,609.11	46	168,536.94	160,361.08	328,898.02	8,266,486.17
4	259,092.18	69,805.84	328,898.02	12,884,803.27	47	165,329.72	163,568.30	328,898.02	8,102,917.87
5	257,696.07	71,201.95	328,898.02	12,813,601.32	48	162,058.36	166,839.66	328,898.02	7,936,078.21
6	256,272.03	72,625.99	328,898.02	12,740,975.33	49	158,721.56	170,176.46	328,898.02	7,765,901.75
7	254,819.51	74,078.51	328,898.02	12,666,896.82	50	155,318.04	173,579.98	328,898.02	7,592,321.77
8	253,337.94	75,560.08	328,898.02	12,591,336.74	51	151,846.44	177,051.58	328,898.02	7,415,270.19
9	251,826.73	77,071.29	328,898.02	12,514,265.45	52	148,305.40	180,592.62	328,898.02	7,234,677.57
10	250,285.31	78,612.71	328,898.02	12,435,652.74	53	144,693.55	184,204.47	328,898.02	7,050,473.10
11	248,713.05	80,184.97	328,898.02	12,355,467.77	54	141,009.46	187,888.56	328,898.02	6,862,584.54
12	247,109.36	81,788.66	328,898.02	12,273,679.11	55	137,251.69	191,646.33	328,898.02	6,670,938.21
13	245,473.68	83,424.44	328,898.02	12,190,254.67	56	133,418.76	195,479.26	328,898.02	6,475,458.95
14	243,805.09	85,092.93	328,898.02	12,105,161.74	57	129,509.18	199,388.84	328,898.02	6,276,070.11
15	242,108.23	86,794.79	328,898.02	12,018,366.95	58	125,521.40	203,376.62	328,898.02	6,072,693.49
16	240,367.34	88,530.68	328,898.02	11,929,836.27	59	121,453.87	207,444.15	328,898.02	5,865,249.34
17	238,596.78	90,301.29	328,898.02	11,839,534.98	60	117,304.99	211,593.03	328,898.02	5,653,656.31
18	236,790.70	92,107.32	328,898.02	11,747,427.66	61	113,073.13	215,824.89	328,898.02	5,437,831.42
19	234,948.55	93,949.47	328,898.02	11,653,478.19	62	108,756.63	220,141.39	328,898.02	5,217,690.03
20	233,069.56	95,828.46	328,898.02	11,557,649.73	63	104,353.80	224,544.22	328,898.02	4,993,145.81
21	231,152.99	97,745.03	328,898.02	11,459,904.70	64	99,862.92	229,035.10	328,898.02	4,764,110.71
22	229,198.09	99,699.93	328,898.02	11,360,204.77	65	95,282.21	233,615.81	328,898.02	4,530,494.90
23	227,204.10	101,693.92	328,898.02	11,258,510.85	66	90,609.90	238,288.12	328,898.02	4,292,206.78
24	225,170.22	103,727.80	328,898.02	11,154,783.05	67	85,844.14	243,053.88	328,898.02	4,049,152.90
25	223,095.66	105,802.36	328,898.02	11,048,980.69	68	80,983.08	247,914.96	328,898.02	3,801,237.94
26	220,979.61	107,918.41	328,898.02	10,941,062.28	69	76,024.70	252,873.26	328,898.02	3,548,364.68
27	218,821.25	110,076.77	328,898.02	10,830,985.51	70	70,967.29	257,930.73	328,898.02	3,290,433.95
28	216,619.71	112,278.31	328,898.02	10,718,707.20	71	65,808.68	263,089.34	328,898.02	3,027,344.61
29	214,374.14	114,523.88	328,898.02	10,604,183.32	72	60,546.89	268,351.13	328,898.02	2,758,993.48
30	212,083.67	116,814.35	328,898.02	10,487,368.97	73	55,179.87	273,718.15	328,898.02	2,485,275.33
31	209,747.38	119,150.64	328,898.02	10,368,218.33	74	49,705.51	279,192.51	328,898.02	2,206,082.82
32	207,364.37	121,533.65	328,898.02	10,246,684.68	75	44,121.66	284,776.36	328,898.02	1,921,306.46
33	204,933.69	123,964.33	328,898.02	10,122,720.35	76	38,426.13	290,471.89	328,898.02	1,630,834.57
34	202,454.41	126,443.61	328,898.02	9,996,276.74	77	32,616.69	296,281.33	328,898.02	1,334,553.24
35	199,925.53	128,972.49	328,898.02	9,867,304.25	78	26,691.06	302,206.96	328,898.02	1,032,346.28
36	197,346.08	131,551.94	328,898.02	9,735,752.31	79	20,646.93	308,251.09	328,898.02	724,095.19
37	194,715.05	134,182.97	328,898.02	9,601,569.34	80	14,481.90	314,416.12	328,898.02	409,679.07
38	192,031.39	136,866.63	328,898.02	9,464,702.71	81	8,193.58	320,704.44	328,898.02	88,974.63
39	189,294.05	139,603.97	328,898.02	9,325,098.74	82	1,779.49	88,974.63	90,754.12	
40	186,501.97	142,396.05	328,898.02	9,182,702.69					
41	183,654.05	145,243.97	328,898.02	9,037,458.72					
42	180,749.17	148,148.85	328,898.02	8,889,309.87					
					Total	13,575,572.74	13,155,921.00	26,731,493.74	

Upon each payment in redemption of principal a notation of the date and amount thereof shall be made hereon. Interest payments and payments from the sinking fund in redemption of the principal shall be made at the Treasury of the United States in Washington, D.C., or at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Greece shall have the right to prepay, on any day on which an interest payment is due and payable, all of the unpaid principal balance.

No deduction from principal or interest shall be made for or on account of any present or future taxes, duties, or any other charges imposed or levied against this bond or the proceeds thereof by or within Greece or any political or taxing subdivision thereof.

Upon default in the prompt and full delivery to the United States of any payments due to the United States under this bond, the entire unpaid principal hereof and interest thereon shall immediately become due and shall be payable at the option and upon the demand of the United States. The non-exercise by the United States of such right with respect to any particular default shall not constitute a waiver of such right with respect to any default or any other default.

In witness whereof, Greece has caused this bond to be executed in its behalf at the city of _____ by its _____ thereunto duly authorized, as of _____.

THE KINGDOM OF GREECE,

By _____

EXHIBIT B

RELEASE AND DISCHARGE

In consideration of the issuance of the bond provided for in paragraph 2 of the agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Greece and the Government of the United States of America of _____, 196____, and under the authority of Public Law _____ of _____, the Government of the Kingdom of Greece is hereby released and discharged by the Government of the

United States of America from all obligations and liabilities under paragraph 1(b) of the agreement of May 24, 1932.

Dated: _____, 196____.

(Signed) _____
Secretary of the Treasury.

CONSTRUCTION OF A THIRD POWERPLANT AT THE GRAND COULEE DAM, WASH.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. President, on behalf of my colleague, the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] and myself, I take great pleasure in introducing a bill to authorize a third powerplant at Grand Coulee Dam. I ask that the bill be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

Grand Coulee already is the biggest power producer in America, with nearly 2 million kilowatts of installed capacity. The third powerplant, with 12 units of 300,000 kilowatts capacity each, will add another 3.6 million kilowatts. This will nearly triple the size of this power giant. The added units will be the largest hydro-generators installed anywhere in the United States, and are nearly three times the size of Grand Coulee's existing 18 units.

The third powerplant is necessary for two important reasons.

First, it is necessary if we are to take full advantage of the improved streamflows resulting from construction by Canada of three storage dams under terms of the Columbia River Treaty.

Second, by the time the initial four units can be brought on the line in 1973, the Northwest power consumers will need the additional prime power they can produce, plus a lot of the secondary energy and peaking capacity they will add.

What is not marketed in the Northwest will be needed in the Pacific Southwest and can be marketed over the Pacific Northwest-Pacific Southwest intertie. It is estimated that the last eight units will be installed over a period of years until 1982.

It is a sound project, with a benefit to cost ratio of 3.24 to 1. It will more than pay for itself. Annual revenues from sale of power from the third powerplant are estimated to exceed by nearly \$4 million per year the annual sums required to repay the capital investment in 50 years. It is supported by the Northwest States and by all Federal agencies reporting on it, including the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers.

Besides producing necessary power, the third powerplant will provide hydraulic capacity to make all of the 5.2 million acre-feet of Grand Coulee effective for flood control. At present, for lack of outlet capacity, only about 3 million acre-feet is usable for flood control.

I am advised the project will create nearly 40,000 man-years of employment on the job and in the Nation's factories. Employment at the damsite will reach about 500 the first year of construction and will peak at about 3,000 during the third and fourth years.

Total costs will be about \$400 million. Power revenues from the sale of power produced by the third powerhouse will be more than sufficient to pay for this investment, with all operating expenses, over a 50-year period.

Power from the third powerplant will be marketed by the Bonneville Power Administration over 500,000-volt transmission lines interconnecting with BPA's new 500,000-volt backbone grid. It will flow to the Puget Sound area and also to

John Day Dam from where it will supply either the Portland-Willamette Valley area or the intertie. Existing 230,000-volt transmission lines connecting Coulee with Spokane, northern Idaho, and western Montana will further spread the benefits of the third powerhouse.

I remember during the fight for the existing Grand Coulee project the critics wanted to know, "Who will use the power, the jackrabbits?" Well, power from Grand Coulee came on the line in time to help America win World War II. It produced the aluminum for one out of every three U.S. planes in World War II, built dozens of ships and helped produce the atomic bomb that ended that war. It has since been the keystone of the Bonneville Power system for the Pacific Northwest.

I predict that the power from the third powerplant will prove as necessary, and as valuable to the strength of the region and our Nation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1761) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain a third powerplant at the Grand Coulee Dam, Columbia Basin project, Washington, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. MAGNUSON), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1761

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to construct, operate and maintain a third powerplant with a rated capacity of approximately 3,600,000 kilowatts, and necessary appurtenant works, including a visitor center, at Grand Coulee Dam as an addition to and an integral part of the Columbia Basin Federal reclamation project.

(b) Construction of the third powerplant may be undertaken in such stages as in the determination of the Secretary will effectuate the fullest, most beneficial, and most economic utilization of the waters of the Columbia River.

SEC. 2. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

AMENDMENT OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT TO PERMIT REMARRIAGE WITHOUT LOSS OF BENEFITS FOR ELDERLY SOCIAL SECURITY SURVIVORS

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I am today introducing a bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide that an individual shall not be deprived of a monthly social security benefit solely because of marriage or remarriage after the age of 62. The provision in existing law, which penalizes widows and other survivors by cutting off their social security survivors' benefits if they marry or remarry, is unjustified. In a goodly number of cases, it poses a hard choice, particularly for elderly women, who must decide whether they will continue to live

alone or sacrifice their social security income.

The theory behind existing law is, of course, that the widow's benefit is canceled because, upon remarriage, she will become entitled to a wife's benefit. But this is not always the case, particularly with our current aged people. Because the coverage of the social security system was limited during its early years, many men were actually excluded from coverage during their working life.

Around 2 million of the 20 million people 65 years of age and over have no social security rights. Self-employed farmers, for example, were specifically excluded from coverage until the year 1955, and as a result many of our retired farmers have no social security benefits.

Consider, for example, the case of a widow who wanted to marry such a retired farmer. She would have to give up benefits earned by her first husband if she married the farmer, and yet she would receive no wife's or widow's benefits from him.

Even if the new husband were entitled to benefits, the amount she would receive would be reduced. Instead of receiving 82.5 percent of her deceased husband's benefit, she would receive 50 percent of her new husband's benefit—generally representing a reduction of at least \$20 a month in the amount she receives. When it is realized that the average retirement benefit for workers is now around \$80, yielding a wife's benefit of \$40—a total family income of just \$120 a month—loss of income in this amount can be readily recognized as a deterrent to marriage for older men and women.

We have abundant evidence that living alone in older years often erodes both health and activity. On the other hand, married couples, who can take care of each other are more likely to retain their health and spirit as active members of the community. I am convinced that this bill which would result in only minor costs to the social security system, is one which merits the attention of the Senate and calls for action when the Social Security Amendments of 1965 reach this body.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill would be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 1763) to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that a survivor beneficiary shall not lose his or her entitlement to benefits by reason of a marriage or remarriage which occurs after he or she attains age 62, introduced by Mr. MOSS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST IN THE STATE OF UTAH, BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture. I ask unani-

mous consent to have printed in the RECORD a report relating to these lands, which will explain the purpose for the proposed legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the report will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1764) to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture, introduced by Mr. MOSS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The report presented by Mr. MOSS is as follows:

REPORT ON LANDS IN SOUTH FORK OF PROVO RIVER, UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

This report concerns some 11,000 acres of privately owned lands in the drainage of the South Fork of the Provo River, a critically important watershed located within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah.

Terrain in the watershed is mountainous. Elevations range from 5,500 to nearly 11,000 feet above sea level and slopes average 40 percent. Annual precipitation of up to 40 inches at the higher elevations is mostly in the form of snow. The several permanent streams rising in the watershed form the South Fork, an important tributary of the Provo River which supplies water for irrigation and industrial purposes in Utah Valley. Water from the area's large springs has for many years been piped to Provo City, some 16 miles distant by highway, to furnish a major part of that city's culinary water supply. Provo, a community of 25,000, is Utah Valley's center of population.

National forest lands in the watershed approximate 10,000 acres which are situated generally at the higher and more rugged elevations. Adjacent to or surrounded by them are some 11,000 acres of privately held lands that extend from the upper drainages to along stream bottoms in moderate terrain. It is essential that these intermingled lands be managed to protect and maintain unpolluted and reliable water supplies for dependent populations.

Approximately 10,000 acres of the private lands in a single ownership have recently been offered for sale, thus posing potentials for occupancies and uses which directly conflict with their primary value as watershed. If subjected to excessive or unregulated grazing by livestock the steep terrain becomes a potential source of flash floods and streamflows are reduced. Intensive occupancy of usable terrain at lower elevations would produce a constant threat of human pollution of water supplies. The mountain setting, summer climate, scenery, and accessibility by highway make parts of the offered land attractive for commercial and private development of the watershed basically incompatible with its function as a municipal watershed. Customs of commuting to employment centers have extended yearlong home and other developments to private lands located close by in Provo Canyon.

The city of Provo commission has considered these potentials and proposed that it purchase about 1,000 acres of the offered land situated along stream bottoms and near surfaced roads, since these are most susceptible to occupancies that would be inimical to the public interest. It has also proposed that the remaining acreage be acquired by the Federal Government to consolidate lands at higher elevations under a management for national forest purposes. Sales of comparable lands indicate that the property the city proposes to acquire could

be purchased at about \$200 per acre, and that the remaining 10,000 acres, inclusive of 1,000 acres not in the single ownership, could be acquired for \$20 to \$25 per acre.

One of the principal functions of the national forest is protection and management of watersheds such as are exemplified by the South Fork of the Provo River. The watershed lands include about 500 acres in stream bottom lands; about 500 acres in open, high basins; some 7,000 acres in open sagebrush and mountain brush located on the steeper terrain; and about 3,000 acres in scattered stands of aspen or mixed conifers generally located on northern or eastern exposures. Excessive grazing by livestock and wildlife in the past has reduced the quantity and quality of vegetative cover on steeper slopes and south exposures to less than is required for stabilizing the shallow, gravelly soil. Dispersal of ownership through sales could lead to accelerated use and damage. Continuing soil losses are evidenced by sheet and gully erosion. The timber stands have been heavily cutover and are with appraisable commercial value.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MORTON:

Address by Thomas H. Brigham, Republican State chairman, delivered before Republican county organization of Winston County, Ala.

By Mr. CHURCH:

Editorial entitled "A Call To Hate?" published in the Idaho-Utah Baptist Messenger for September 1964.

By Mr. MCINTYRE:

Article on the rescue from Rowland Cave, at Mountain View, Ark., published in the Washington Evening Star of April 6, 1965.

By Mr. MCGOVERN:

Article on "One-Room Public Schools," published in Time magazine for April 9, 1965.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Resolutions on voting rights and the situation in Selma, Ala., adopted by five Massachusetts towns and cities.

HENRY H. FORD, AMERICAN DIPLOMAT

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, Henry H. Ford, our American Counsel General in the largest American diplomatic and consular establishment overseas, died March 9, in the service of his country when returning to his post at Frankfurt, Germany, from a meeting with our Ambassador McGhee in Bad Godesberg.

I knew, and worked with Henry Ford in the old Army Air Corps, in which I also was an officer. He was one of our most trusted public servants. After our military service I followed Mr. Ford's career carefully. He joined the Foreign Service of the United States and rose rapidly to positions of trust and responsibility. Among other assignments, he was Consul General in Casa Blanca, Comptroller of President Truman's point 4 program, Executive Director of the State Department's Bureau of Near Eastern, South Asian, and African affairs, and budget officer of the Department of State.

Henry Ford was a dedicated soldier and public servant. His unfortunate and

accidental death is not only a personal tragedy to me and his many military, Federal, and Foreign Service friends; it is a bell that tolls a loss to our Nation's service. Henry Ford had the personal competence and integrity that, in the Foreign Service, would certainly have eventually resulted in a Presidential recognition of his ambassadorial potential.

The Nation, and the Foreign Service, will miss a personality not soon forgotten by his friends.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to yield the floor, so that other Senators may dispose of whatever business they may wish to dispose of. However, I wish to have recognition when they have finished, because, as is always the case, I have certain technical things to dispose of in connection with the bill, and to make them a part of the Record, and to make some brief remarks.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH ON THE SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, on Wednesday evening, the President of the United States delivered what was in my opinion a truly magnificent address. In it, he properly said that it is the firm determination of the United States to prevent a Communist takeover in South Vietnam and in southeast Asia.

I think this policy is absolutely necessary. If South Vietnam were to fall, Laos and Cambodia would also fall. Then Thailand would be three-fourths encircled and would in all probability go over to the Communists very quickly. This would mean that Burma to the north and Malaysia to the south would be in grave danger.

I have received advice from Burma indicating that the situation there is very grave. In my judgment, Burma, threatened as it is by a Chinese invasion down the Burma Road, which it could keep back only with great difficulty, might not have the will to resist. Malaysia, caught between the Communists from the north and Indonesia, which is seven-eighths Communist, from the south, would be crushed.

Then all of southeast Asia would go into Communist hands.

Some years ago I had the opportunity of talking with a distinguished Indian diplomat, who could not be classified as pro-Western, but who was certainly not pro-Communist. He was probably a neutralist. I asked him whether India could remain non-Communist if southeast Asia were to go Communist. The reply of this diplomat was immediate and emphatic. His statement was that India could not remain outside the Communist fold for more than a year.

If we look at the map of Asia we see that this would mean that Japan would in all probability be compelled to depart from its Western alliance and become the manufacturer and provider for the mainland of Asia. It would be almost impossible for the United States to hold the

Philippines. Therefore, all of Asia would go into Communist hands.

Furthermore, a Communist China and a Communist Asia would be able to make a much greater appeal to the people of Africa than could the Russians, who are predominantly a white people. The black people of Africa would find a much closer tie with the brown and yellow people of Asia than they would with the white people of Europe or of Russia. We could expect, therefore, that nearly all of Asia and Africa would come under the influence of the Chinese Communists and their more reckless anti-Western points of view.

The democratic alliance would then consist of North America and Western Europe and we would hope, of as much of Latin America as would be possible. It would face an aggressive, anti-Western, Communist alliance of nearly all Asia and Africa.

If we learned anything during the 1930's, it was that aggression should be checked in its early stages, before it acquires momentum; that once the snowslide of aggression starts, it sweeps on with cumulative force, smothering freedom everywhere until it is firmly resisted. If we fail to check aggression wherever it occurs we permit it to gain strength and momentum until ultimately we must defend the Nation with an all-out effort. But if we wait, we must make this effort after many other countries and tens of millions of other people have been sucked into the totalitarian dictatorship.

Therefore, I think the President was absolutely wise in saying that we would resist the Communist takeover.

But the President did not confine himself to that. He also said that we would negotiate and would seek peace. He did not set specific terms for negotiation. This is what many Americans have been urging. It does not imply any weakening of the American position. It does indicate that we are ready to sit down to try to work out a durable peace with those who at present regard themselves as our enemies.

It is very significant that Communist China has rejected this proposal in the most scathing of terms, and that the press dispatches out of North Vietnam indicate that the North Vietnamese may do the same. But the door is open and we hope very much that they will accept.

In the third place, the President pledged the United States to join with other countries in an economic and social program to improve the condition of the people in southeast Asia, with special reference to the people in the great basin of the Mekong River, where work is already being carried on.

The President pledged himself to devote a billion dollars to this project. This need not be the ceiling. This is not an attempt to buy peace, as some Senators have charged. It is an attempt to use the constructive resources of the United States to reach a basis for a friendly peace in southeast Asia.

I am very happy that this great speech has been warmly welcomed by those with open minds. I am pleased that in London and in Paris it has been received with acclaim. I believe that among other

people it will be received with great approval.

I am happy that the newspapers and journals of this country have rallied to the support of the policy which the President announced.

I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point an editorial published in the New York Times of April 8. In it this great newspaper, probably the best newspaper in the United States, strongly endorses the President's position and observes that his policy is one in which the country can take pride.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Apr. 8, 1965]

THE PRESIDENT OPENS THE DOOR

President Johnson last night projected an American policy on Vietnam in which the country can take pride. He indicated that the United States now may begin to apply as much determination and ingenuity to seeking peace as it has to waging war. He has wisely broken his long silence on American purposes. And, much as this newspaper and many Members of Congress have urged, he has restored the olive branch that balances the arrows in the eagle's claws.

The President's proposal to seek a Vietnam settlement through unconditional discussions with the governments concerned opens the door to peace explorations in a wide variety of forums with Hanoi, Moscow, even Peiping, although not with the Vietcong directly. He has broken new ground as well, in explicitly offering to North Vietnam American-aided regional development, food-for-peace programs, and implying the possibility of increased recognition—peaceful association with others.

In urging Secretary General Thant to initiate a plan immediately for increased development in southeast Asia to aid in the establishment of peace rather than merely to follow its restoration, he has given wings to long-pending, imaginative proposals by men such as Ambassador Chester Bowles and Canada's Prime Minister Lester Pearson.

The size of the proposed American contribution—\$1 billion is half the estimated cost of the initial five-dam program of Mekong Valley development—is less important than the willingness to participate for the first time in a jointly financed aid program with the Soviet Union.

The President's speech has, in short, at last begun the essential process of changing the context of a problem that, as usually stated, appears insoluble. In proposing a South Vietnam tied to no alliance and containing no foreign military base, the President has accepted the concept of ultimate American military withdrawal and of an independent South Vietnam that would be neutral and yet free to seek outside assistance if threatened.

Most important, the President's speech nowhere repeats Secretary Rusk's vague and worn-out homily about negotiations being inconceivable until the Communists leave their neighbors alone. It recognizes that negotiations are not only conceivable but necessary if that desirable purpose is ever to be achieved.

President Johnson has now provided a bold answer to the appeal made to him last week by the chiefs of 17 nonaligned states and earlier by many of our allies. It would be too optimistic to expect a favorable reply from the Communist countries, at least at first. But they are provided with plenty of food for thought.

Neither they nor anyone else can dispute the fact that a serious peace offer has been

made. It is now clearly up to them to make a reasonable response.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the RECORD at this point an editorial from the New York Post. The editorial appeared on Wednesday afternoon, before the President delivered his speech. It is interesting to note that it declared its support for a statement very similar to the one which the President gave.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Post, Apr. 7, 1965]

THE PRESIDENT'S CHANCE

President Johnson's speech tonight on United States goals in Vietnam can be more effective in shaping the outcome of the war than many bombing raids.

Even before Chou En-lai's message to U Thant, the United States had growing evidence that the Communists were as split over tactics and assessments as is opinion in the West and in Asia. Moscow, for example, has been urging negotiations between North Vietnam and the United States as the parties principally concerned.

Chou now says such talk should be with the South Vietnamese National Liberation Front (Vietcong) and exclude both Hanoi and Peking. Chou's omission of Hanoi is especially significant in the light of the report of divergences between Ho Chi Minh and the Vietcong.

Apparently there is wide argument in the Communist camp over the desirability of negotiations, who should negotiate, the terms of negotiations, the preconditions for negotiations and the extent to which the Vietnamese Communists should seek outside help.

Surely it is in the interest of both this Nation and mankind to strengthen the hands of the group that, for reasons of its own, is hospitable to the idea of a negotiated settlement—especially when even such crucial Asian allies as India and Japan show little enthusiasm for the line of our "hawks."

On "Meet the Press," Presidential aid McGeorge Bundy indicated that the United States was not putting rigid preconditions on the circumstances of negotiations. That is worth saying plainly so that the U.S. position cannot be misrepresented or misunderstood.

Bundy also defined the U.S. purpose in Vietnam as designed to uphold the right of the South Vietnamese people to determine their own destiny. Here again U.S. policy has been open to misunderstanding. Sometimes that policy is portrayed as part of an irreconcilable struggle with Asian communism, a struggle that requires a U.S. military presence on the Asian mainland.

Self-determination is negotiable; a rollback is not.

Mr. Johnson's speech can have a momentous impact on alignments in the Communist world. It could be especially meaningful if it spells out his image of a Marshall Plan for southeast Asia along with a formula for political conciliation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The leading Republican paper of the East Coast, the New York Herald Tribune, in its editorial of April 8th, applauded the President on his effective combination of the stick and the carrot. I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Herald Tribune, Apr. 8, 1965]

MORE CARROT, SAME STICK

United States policy toward North Vietnam has been a combination of the stick and the carrot. Without letting up on the use of the stick, President Johnson last night held out a pretty fat carrot—a \$1 billion American investment for the economic development of southeast Asia which North Vietnam would share. He sweetened the carrot by speaking of an independent, neutralized South Vietnam, "free from outside interference—tied to no alliance—a military base for no other country."

He combined this with an offer of "unconditional discussions" for a settlement of the conflict. That should assure friends and foes alike that Washington, far from opposing a negotiated arrangement, is ready to proceed immediately to the conference table without prior conditions by either side—if our opponents are.

Whether this does or does not represent a change in the U.S. position is hardly a subject for fruitful argument. Washington maintained that it would negotiate when the time was ripe. Perhaps the President feels that time has arrived.

He may very well be right. Sooner or later—and it may be sooner than we think—Peiping and Hanoi will have to sue for peace. The time must come—if it has not come already—when they will admit to themselves (never to others) that the game in South Vietnam is up; that the cost of continuing the venture is prohibitive in damage to North Vietnam by conventional American bombs and in potential damage to Communist China by nuclear American bombs; that the venture itself has become highly questionable since the United States directly committed itself to the war against the Vietcong in the South, as well as to a war against North Vietnam, and if necessary against Communist China, from the air.

The problem for both Peiping and Hanoi is how to pay our price, which is the cessation of Communist aggression against South Vietnam, without losing face, bearing in mind that face is about the last thing in the world that an oriental can lose. The device which they may have in mind was indicated in Premier Chou En-lai's message to Secretary General U Thant. It is to pretend that they have had nothing to do with the Vietnamese conflict and to invite the United States to conclude a settlement directly with the Communist Vietcong guerrillas in South Vietnam.

This, however, is not what Washington has in mind. The President spoke of "discussion or negotiation with the governments concerned; in large groups or in small ones * * *." And that is what Peiping and Hanoi want to avoid because public exposure would endanger their face.

One side or the other will have to give ground as to the manner in which the Communist retreat is to be negotiated. But the manner is not as important as the substance, and it is the substance which we seek—the security and independence of South Vietnam and the rest of Asia not now in Communist hands. If Peiping and Hanoi must save face, facilities may somehow be provided. Their true face is perfectly apparent to all.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, finally, the Baltimore Sun, the newspaper from the neighboring city, which has such high standards, commended the President for the appropriateness of his speech, for giving clarity to the discussion on Vietnam and for his emphasis on peace and development.

I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the RECORD.

H. R. 9161

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 1908

Mr. [Name] introduced the following bill, which was read twice and passed on January 1, 1908.

A BILL

to amend the Department of the Interior and to provide for the better management of the National Forests, and for other purposes.

1. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to
2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall
3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 9161

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1965

Mr. BURTON of Utah introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, to promote in timely and adequate manner control of
4 floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil
5 erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover
6 and to provide for their management, protection, and public
7 use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use
8 and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is author-
9 ized to acquire such of the nonfederally owned land in the

1 area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to ac-
2 complish the purposes of this Act.

3 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within
4 the boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as
5 follows:

6 SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

7 Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, in-
8 clusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

9 Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12,
10 13, 14, and 26.

11 Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35, in-
12 clusive.

13 Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclu-
14 sive, and section 16.

15 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
16 for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$, to remain
17 available until expended.

Approved by the President of the University

July 10, 1902

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
100 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
BERKELEY, CALIF.

Y. 9177

RECEIVED

A BILL

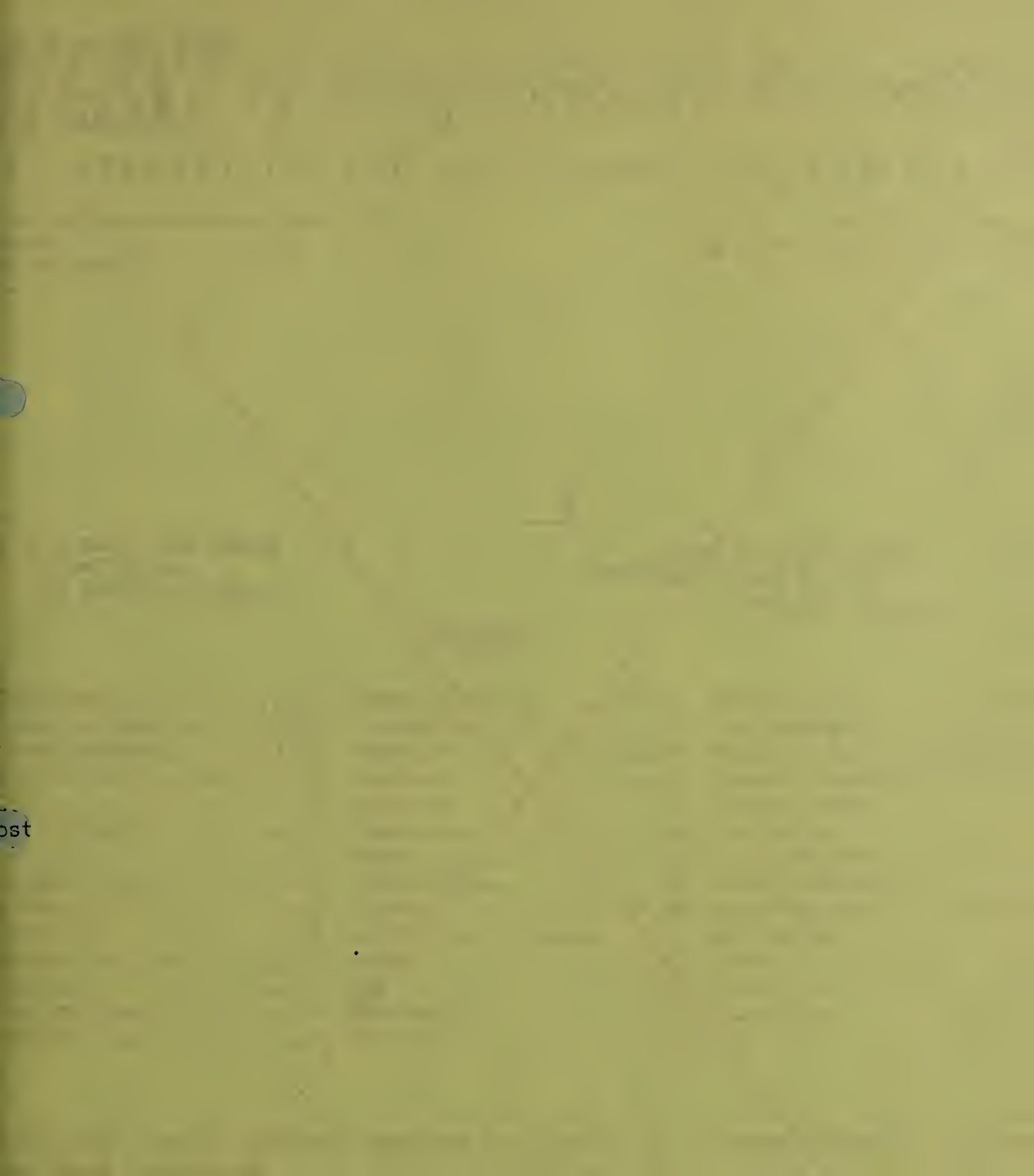
To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

By Mr. BURTON of Utah

JUNE 16, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
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OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
(TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued July 12, 1965
For actions of July 9, 1965
89th-1st; No. 124

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee approved new cotton bill. Senate passed bill to postpone wheat referendum.

SENATE

1. WHEAT. Passed without amendment H. R. 9497, to permit postponement of the wheat referendum until 30 days after the current session of Congress ends. This bill will now be sent to the President. p: 15589
2. HEALTH. By a vote of 68 to 21, passed with amendments H.R. 6675, to provide a hospital insurance program for the aged under the Social Security Act with a supplementary health benefits program and an expanded program of medical assistance, to increase benefits under the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance System, etc. Conferees were appointed. pp. 15499-15586

3. TRANSPORTATION. Passed with an amendment H. R. 5401, to amend the Interstate Commerce Act so as to strengthen and improve the national transportation system, after substituting the language of a similar bill, S. 1727. Consideration of S. 1727 was indefinitely postponed. As passed the bill includes provisions as follows: Authorizes the ICC to enter into cooperative agreements with the States to enforce State and Federal economic and safety laws relating to highway transportation. Provides for the establishment of standards for the registration within the States of certificates and permits issued to motor carriers by ICC. Requires motor carriers and freight forwarders to pay reparations to shippers charged unlawfully high rates. pp. 15586-9
4. PUBLIC LANDS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee: S. 1764, with amendment, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah; and S. 1190, to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to Alaska for the use and benefit of the State. p. D629
A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee without recommendation S. 625, to authorize the sale of isolated or disconnected tracts of land. p. D629
5. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. This bill, H. R. 8775, was made the unfinished business. p. 15589
6. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Nelson submitted amendments intended to be proposed to S. 1702, the farm bill, to provide a federally funded and State-administered program of wildlife service payments for farmers who retire cropland for five years or more to manage the land for wildlife production and recreation, and to establish a permanent advisory committee to the Secretary of Agriculture to make recommendations annually on wildlife and recreation aspects of the farm program. pp. 15607-9
7. PERSONNEL; PAY. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal employment and pay for May 1965. pp. 15591-5
8. STOCKPILE. Received the report of the Joint Committee on Nonessential Federal Expenditures on Federal stockpile inventories as of April 1965, including CCC commodities. pp. 15595-604
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the legislative branch appropriation bill will be considered on Mon., followed by consideration of the independent offices appropriation bill, the agricultural appropriation bill, and the housing and urban development bill. pp. 15589-90
10. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 12. p. 15637

HOUSE

11. COTTON. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "approved H. R. 9715 (amended, a clean bill in lieu of H. R. 9414), the cotton bill." p. D 630
12. LANDS. A subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 5984 (amended), to amend R.S. 2275 and 2276, with respect to certain lands granted to the States. p. D630

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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89th-1st; No. 130

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Harris criticized fees established under Land and Water Conservation Fund. Sen. Kuchel urged increased production of "quality" cotton to compete with synthetics. Rep. Ashbrook criticized alleged "partisan policies" to promote passage of farm bill. Rep. Purcell urged passage of farm bill.

SENATE

1. **FORESTRY.** The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah (S. Rept. 467). p. 16743
2. **VETERANS' BENEFITS.** By a vote of 69 to 17, passed as reported S. 9, to give cold war veterans educational and home-loan benefits similar to those of World War II and Korean conflict veterans, including institutional on-farm training and home and farm loan assistance by the Veterans Administration. pp. 16672-4, 16676-7, 16679-82, 16684-724

3. LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 625, with amendment, to authorize the sale of certain or disconnected tracts of land, and S. 1190, to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to Alaska for the use of the University of Alaska. p. D665
4. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 34, with amendment, to make certain provisions in connection with construction of the Garrison diversion unit, Missouri River Basin project. p. D665
5. RESEARCH. Passed as reported S. 949, to authorize a 5-year program of matching grants to the States by the Commerce Department in a cooperative effort to promote the wider diffusion and more effective application of the findings of science and technology throughout commerce and industry. pp. 16728-32
6. HEALTH. Conferees were appointed on S. 510, to extend and amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services (p. 16672). House conferees have already been appointed.
7. USER CHARGES; CONSERVATION. Sen. Harris criticized user charges established under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, urged enactment of legislation to give Congress veto power over any fees established by Federal agencies, and inserted an Okla. Legislature resolution in support of his position. p. 16645
8. COTTON. Sen. Kuchel urged increased production of "quality" cotton to compete more effectively with synthetics, expressed opposition to payment of price supports "on cotton that is not of sufficiently high quality to be used in our high-speed and efficient modern textile mills," and inserted a letter from the president of the Western Cotton Growers Assoc. in support of his position. p. 16657
9. HOUSING LOANS. Conferees were appointed by both Houses on H. R. 7984, the housing and urban development bill. pp. 16555, 16700
Sen. Byrd, W. Va., inserted an article by Vice President Humphrey reviewing and commending the housing and urban development bill. pp. 16660-1
10. PUBLIC WORKS; FLOOD CONTROL. The Public Works Committee reported an original bill, S. 2300, to authorize the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors for navigation, flood control, and other purposes (S. Rept. 464). p. 16646
11. DISASTER RELIEF. Passed over, at the request of Sen. Inouye, S. 1861, to provide additional assistance for areas suffering a major disaster. p. 16644

HOUSE

12. LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 8775, which includes items for the Government Printing Office and the Library of Congress (pp. 16553-5). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
13. SALINE-WATER; RESEARCH. Conferees were appointed on S. 24, to expand, extend, and accelerate the saline water conversion program conducted by Interior (p. 16555). Senate conferees have already been appointed.

AUTHORIZING THE ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST IN THE STATE OF UTAH BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

JULY 19, 1965.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. Moss, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1764]

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1764) to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah by the Secretary of Agriculture, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENTS

On page 1, line 9, after the word "acquire" insert "at not to exceed the fair market value as determined by him".

On page 2, line 15, after the word "exceed" insert "\$300,000".

PURPOSE

The bill concerns itself with an area of approximately 10,000 acres located in the drainage of the South Fork of the Provo River, and intermingled or surrounded by national forest, and which would be used to promote flood control and to halt soil erosion. The South Fork drainage is the main source of domestic water for the city of Provo, and the city proposes to purchase 1,000 acres of bottomland to prevent pollution and to develop park and recreation facilities.

Also provided by the bill would be management, protection, and use of the acquired lands under multiple use and sustained yield as national forest lands.

CONCLUSION

Since some of the lands to which S. 1764 would apply have recently been placed on the market by the long-time owner, the committee

feels there is some urgency for their acquisition and unanimously recommends S. 1764.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

The favorable reports from the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget are set forth below:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request of April 12, 1965. We are glad to furnish the following report on S. 1764, a bill to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We recommend enactment of this bill.

S. 1764 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire those nonfederally owned lands within a described part of the Uinta National Forest for the purposes of promoting the control of floods and the reduction of soil erosion through restoration of adequate vegetative cover. The bill also would provide for the management, protection, and use of the acquired lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield as national forest lands and would authorize appropriation of funds to carry out the objectives of the bill.

The lands to which S. 1764 would apply comprise some 11,000 acres located almost entirely in the drainage of the South Fork of the Provo River within the Uinta National Forest. They are intermingled with or surrounded by lands now owned by the United States and administered for national forest purposes. The national forest lands are generally situated in the higher and more rugged elevations. The private lands have high public values for watershed purposes and the production of water for domestic, industrial, and irrigation purposes; for wildlife habitat and game and fish production; for outdoor recreation of the more extensive types such as hunting, fishing, riding, and hiking; and for domestic livestock grazing.

The South Fork of the Provo River is a mountainous watershed, rough and rugged except for limited areas along the stream bottoms. Elevations range from 5,500 feet to nearly 11,000 feet above sea level. Slopes up to 70 percent occur, and the average is between 35 and 40 percent. Stream bottoms generally are narrow, and ridgetops are sharp. Soils are shallow, gravelly clay on the slopes with somewhat deeper soils of alluvial clay loam on the more level bottom lands. The South Fork drainage is the main source of domestic water supply for the city of Provo. It also contributes to the flow of the Provo River which is otherwise used for irrigation and industrial purposes.

The major part of the lands to which S. 1764 is applicable is in shrub or sagebrush and grass types. There is a substantial acreage of aspen at the higher elevations and somewhat over 1,000 acres of coniferous timber. Some 500 acres are stream bottom lands having potential for public recreational development. The stands of coniferous timber have been heavily cut over. In the open basins and on southern exposures much of the original native cover has given way to annual grasses and weeds. Stream bottom lands are composed of

grassy openings interspersed with cottonwood, boxelder, and other streamside species.

These lands have been used for grazing domestic livestock for many years. A gradual attrition of the more desirable plant species and a materially reduced density of the ground cover on steep slopes has resulted in sheet erosion and numerous small active gullies. Most of the tributary drainages show gully erosion with active cutting along the steeper portions. Deposits of silt and debris of recent origin indicate watershed deterioration.

Some 10,000 acres of the lands to which S. 1764 would apply have recently been placed on the market by the long-time owner. There is much local concern that their sale may bring about intensive development of the bottomlands for purposes which could result in contamination of city water supplies. Also, fragmentation of ownership could lead to additional overgrazing of the uplands with consequent accelerated deterioration of the watershed.

Necessary restoration of vegetative cover and management of these lands for watershed, forage production, wildlife, and recreation uses can be effectively coordinated with the present Forest Service programs. Their management could be efficiently integrated with that of the surrounding and intermingled national forest land by the Forest Service organization already in place.

If the lands are acquired, it will be necessary to limit and, in some places, perhaps exclude grazing for varying periods of time in order to allow for reestablishment or recovery of the natural vegetative cover. Some watershed improvement work such as artificial reseeding may also be necessary. We believe that the necessary rehabilitation work can be accomplished largely through intensified land management.

Section 3 of the bill does not specify the appropriation limitation in dollars. The city of Provo has proposed that it purchase approximately 1,000 acres of the land situated along stream bottoms and near surfaced roads. Sales of comparable lands indicate that the land which would be acquired by this Department for national forest purposes would cost not in excess of \$300,000.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of the report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., June 7, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 1764, a bill to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah by the Secretary of Agriculture.

S. 1764 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest. The area described in the bill comprises 11,000 acres, of which the city of Provo

has proposed to purchase approximately 1,000 acres. Most of the remaining acreage which has high watershed values would be acquired by the Secretary of Agriculture for multiple use management by the Forest Service at a cost of not in excess of \$300,000, based on present land values.

There would be no objection from the standpoint of the administration's program to the enactment of this bill.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

○

Calendar No. 451

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1764

[Report No. 467]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 9 (legislative day, APRIL 8), 1965

Mr. Moss introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JULY 19, 1965

Reported by Mr. Moss, with amendments

[Insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to promote in timely and adequate manner control of
4 floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil
5 erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover
6 and to provide for their management, protection, and public
7 use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use
8 and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is author-
9 ized to acquire *at not to exceed the fair market value as*
10 *determined by him* such of the nonfederally owned land in

1 the area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to
2 accomplish the purposes of this Act.

3 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within the
4 boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as follows:

5 SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

6 Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, in-
7 clusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

8 Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12,
9 13, 14, and 26.

10 Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35, in-
11 clusive.

12 Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclu-
13 sive, and section 16.

14 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$300,000, to remain
16 available until expended.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 1764

[Report No. 467]

A BILL

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

By Mr. Moss

APRIL 9 (legislative day, APRIL 8), 1965

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JULY 19, 1965

Reported with amendments

July 21, 1965

13. TRANSPORTATION. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 1588, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation (S. Rept. 497). p. 17055
14. LANDS; FORESTRY. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 903, to add certain lands to the Kings Canyon National Park, Calif. (S. Rept. 499). p. 17055
- Passed as reported S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Unita National Forest, Utah. pp. 17101-2
15. EDUCATION. Sen. Yarborough inserted an American Legion resolution endorsing S. 9, the cold war GI bill. pp. 17072-3
16. RESEARCH. Sen. Hartke commended Senate passage of S. 949, to promote the economic growth by supporting State and regional centers to place the findings of science usefully in the hands of American enterprise. p. 17071
17. MILK. Sen. Mondale inserted a letter from a milk cooperative urging enactment of S. 1993, the proposed National Milk Sanitation Act. p. 17073
18. MONOPOLIES. Sen. Prouty inserted the testimony of the vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business urging enactment of S. 995, to provide for governmental and private civil proceedings for violations of section 3 of the Robinson-Patman Act. pp. 17079-81
19. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Thurmond expressed pleasure in Secretary Udall's indication "that he will restudy" his opposition to an application by Duke Power Co. for a license to construct a power generating complex in S. C. and inserted articles concerning this matter. pp. 17153-61

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

20. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Russell, Ga., expressing concern over "population of the air we breathe and the water we drink." p. A3939
21. FARM LABOR. Extension of remarks of Rep. Leggett commending the "progressive grower attitude which is exemplified in the 1965 scales of pay" for Calif. tomato pickers. p. A3942
22. LABOR STANDARDS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Krebs favoring extension of the Fair Labor Standards Act coverage to the people in agriculture, in services, and in retail trade who are not now covered. pp. A3947-8
23. CIGARETTE LABELING. Speech in the House by Rep. Roybal opposing adoption of the conference report on S. 559, the cigarette labeling bill. pp. A3954-5
24. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley inserted Prof. Larry H. Simerl's, extension economist, evaluation of the problems of the American farmer. pp. A3957-9
25. ADJOURNMENT. Rep. Bennett inserted an article, "Congress Needs A Vacation" which states that "Congress ought to take a proper summer vacation and, shortly after Labor Day, go back to work like everyone else." pp. A3959-60

BILLS INTRODUCED

26. MINERALS. H. R. 9982 by Rep. Baring, to amend section 3 of the act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367, 368), and to authorize mining locations for certain mineral deposits; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
27. LOANS. H. R. 9987 by Rep. Widnall, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit with respect to water supply and water systems serving rural areas and to make grants to aid in rural community development planning and in connection with the construction of such community facilities, to increase the annual aggregate of insured loans thereunder; to Agriculture Committee.
28. PATENTS. S. S. 2313 by Sen. Dirksen, to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out the provisions of international conventions," approved July 5, 1946; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author pp. 17055-6

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS JULY 22:

Housing bill, conferees (exec).

Federal pay bill, H. Civil Service (exec).

Watershed projects, H. Agriculture.

Fiscal policy issues of coming decade, Jt. Economic Committee (Schultz, BB, to testify).

Impact of Federal research policies on scientific manpower, S. Labor.

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International Wheat Agreement; Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks recreation area; lease of tobacco allotments; and USDA administrative omnibus bill. House debated bill to expand poverty program. Rep. Monagan criticized rise in potato prices. Rep. Halpern criticized shipment of corn to UAR. Rep. Conyers commended food stamp program.

graph of section 595 of such title is hereby amended by inserting after "from any Territory or possession" the following: "or the District of Columbia".

TITLE XVI—BOARD OF EDUCATION *Control of public schools*

SEC. 1601. The control of the public schools of the District of Columbia is hereby vested in the Board of Education continued in the municipal government of the District of Columbia under the provisions of section 322(a)(1) of title III of this Act. Such Board shall consist of fourteen members, one elected from each ward, as provided in title VIII. Members of the Board of Education shall be elected on a nonpartisan basis.

Qualifications

SEC. 1602. No person shall hold the office of member of the Board of Education unless he (1) is a qualified voter, (2) is domiciled in the District and resides in the ward from which he is nominated, (3) has, during the three years next preceding his nomination resided and been domiciled in the District, (4) has, for one year preceding his nomination, resided and been domiciled in the ward from which he is nominated, (5) holds no other elective public office, (6) holds no position as an officer or employee of the municipal government of the District of Columbia or any appointive office, for which compensation is provided out of District funds, and (7) holds no office to which he was appointed by the President of the United States and for which compensation is provided out of Federal or District funds. A member shall forfeit his office upon failure to maintain the qualifications required by this section.

Per diem

SEC. 1603. The members of the Board of Education shall receive no salary as such, but shall be paid a per diem of \$20 for each day of service at meetings or while on the work of the Board and may be reimbursed for any expenses legitimately incurred in the performance of such service or work; except that the amount authorized as per diem may be changed by act passed by the Council.

Amendments

SEC. 1604. (a) The fourth paragraph of subsection (a) of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to fix and regulate the salaries of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia", approved June 20, 1906, is amended to read as follows:

"The Board of Education shall annually on the first day of October transmit to the Mayor of the District of Columbia an estimate in detail of the amount of money required for the public schools for the ensuing year and the Mayor shall transmit such estimate to the District Council, with such recommendations as he may deem proper."

(b) The first four sentences of subsection (a) of section 2 of such Act are hereby repealed.

(c) Subsection (b) of section 2 of such Act is hereby repealed.

TITLE XVII—INITIATIVE

Power to propose and enact legislation

SEC. 1701. (a) Subject to the provisions of section 324 of this Act, the qualified voters of the District shall have the power, independent of the Mayor and Council, to propose and enact legislation relating to the District with respect to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this Act.

(b) In exercising the power of initiative conferred upon the qualified voters by subsection (a) of this section, not less than 10 per centum of the number of qualified voters voting in the last preceding general election shall be required to propose any measure by an initiative petition. Every such petition

shall include the full text of the measure so proposed and shall be filed with the Secretary of the District Council to be submitted to a vote of the qualified voters. Any such petition which has been filed with the Secretary, and certified by him as sufficient, shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the District at the first general election which occurs not less than thirty days nor more than one year from the date on which the Secretary files his certificate of sufficiency. The Council shall, if no general election is to be held within such period, provide for a special election for the purpose of considering the petition.

(c) Upon receiving the certification of the Board of Elections (as provided in section 805(d) of this Act) of the results of any election held with respect to any measure proposed by an initiative petition, the Secretary of the Council, if such measure was approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the District voting thereon, shall, within five calendar days thereafter, present the petition containing such measure so approved, which was filed with him pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, to the President of the United States. Such measure shall become law unless, within ten calendar days after it is so presented to the President, he shall, in accordance with this subsection, disapprove the same. The President may, if he is satisfied that such measure adversely affects a Federal interest, disapprove it, in which event he shall return it, with his objections, to the Secretary and, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, such measure shall not become law.

(d) If conflicting measures proposed at the same election become law, the measure receiving the greatest number of affirmative votes shall prevail to the extent of such conflict.

(e) If, within thirty days after the filing of a petition, the Secretary has not specified the particulars in which a petition is defective, the petition shall be deemed certified as sufficient for purposes of this section.

(f) The style of all measures proposed by initiative petition shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the People of the District of Columbia"

(g) The Board of Elections shall prescribe such regulations as may be necessary or appropriate (1) with respect to the form, filing, examination, amendment, and certification of initiative petitions, and (2) with respect to the conduct of any election during which any such petition is considered.

(h) If any organization or group request it for the purpose of circulating descriptive matter relating to the measures proposed to be voted on, the Board of Elections shall either permit such organization or group to copy the names and addresses of the qualified electors or furnish it with a list thereof, at a charge to be determined by the Board of Elections, not exceeding the actual cost of reproducing such list.

TITLE XVIII—TITLE OF ACT

SEC. 1801. This Act, divided into titles and sections according to table of contents, and including the declaration of congressional policy which is a part of such Act, may be cited as the "District of Columbia Charter Act".

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a short quorum call, without time being allocated to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered; and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ACQUISITION OF CERTAIN LANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST IN THE STATE OF UTAH BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 minute on the time of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BIBLE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 451, Senate bill 1764.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1764) to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the word "acquire", to insert "at not to exceed the fair market value as determined by him"; and on page 2, line 15, after the word "exceed", to insert "\$300,000"; so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to promote in timely and adequate manner control of floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover and to provide for their management, protection, and public use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire at not to exceed the fair market value as determined by him such of the nonfederally owned land in the area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within the boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as follows:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, inclusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 26.

Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35, inclusive.

Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclusive, and section 16.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendments will be considered en bloc.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. President, my bill (S. 1764) would authorize the Secretary

of Agriculture to purchase some 10,000 acres of privately owned land which lie within the Uinta National Forest boundary in Utah, and comprise part of the watershed of the Provo River above Provo City, the third largest city in the State. The land is also part of the watershed for a number of other smaller communities along the Wasatch front in Utah County, which has a total population of well over 100,000 and is growing rapidly.

It is most important that the Federal Government purchase this land to help protect the Provo City water supply from pollution, and the city itself from floods.

The land which the Federal Government will acquire is mainly mountainside land which has lost much of its ground cover through heavy grazing, and, therefore, is a potential flood hazard for the cities which lie below in Utah's cloud-bust season. The Federal acquisition will be coupled with the purchase by the city of Provo of the bottomlands in the same privately owned tract. These bottomlands are suitable for summer home development, which city officials fear would lead to the pollution of the many springs in the area which, along with Provo River, are the source of the city's water supply.

The lands which the Federal Government will purchase will cost approximately \$300,000. Provo City will spend an additional \$200,000—all it can afford. The private lands in question have only recently come on the market, and this is the time to act.

The Federal purchase will bring under the excellent management practices of the Forest Service critically located acres on the Provo River watershed, and will assure their proper protection and the enhancement of their recreation and wildlife values.

This bill was unanimously reported by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. I ask that it pass.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendments en bloc.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an excerpt from the report (No. 467), explaining the purposes of the bill.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPORT No. 467

PURPOSE

The bill concerns itself with an area of approximately 10,000 acres located in the drainage of the South Fork of the Provo River, and intermingled or surrounded by national forest, and which would be used to promote flood control and to halt soil erosion. The South Fork drainage is the main source of domestic water for the city of Provo, and the city proposes to purchase 1,000 acres of bottomland to prevent pollution and to develop park and recreation facilities.

Also provided by the bill would be management, protection, and use of the acquired lands under multiple use and sustained yield as national forest lands.

CONCLUSION

Since some of the lands to which S. 1764 would apply have recently been placed on the market by the long-time owner, the committee feels there is some urgency for their acquisition and unanimously recommends S. 1764.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHARTER ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1118) to provide an elected mayor, city council, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to suggest the absence of a quorum with the time not to be allocated to either side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call for the quorum be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Chair what the parliamentary situation is? The question pending is on agreeing to the amendments of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK]; is that not correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. DOMINICK] are pending.

Mr. BIBLE. My understanding is that 1 hour has been allocated, to be equally divided, on those amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, on my own time, I yield 2 minutes first to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] and then 15 minutes, on my time, to the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ATTACK ON AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Nevada for yielding to me.

Mr. President, yesterday, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT] protested on the floor of the Senate in the strongest terms the comments contained in a study published by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee entitled "Techniques of Soviet Propaganda." These statements relate to the activities of the American Friends Service Committee.

Today, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. DODD] and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] both of whom, like the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT], are members of this subcommittee, also joined in the protest and indicated that they were not advised beforehand of the contents of the study and had no prior knowledge of its contents.

Then Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] stated specifically that the statement from the study was that the

American Friends Service Committee "is well known as a transmission belt for the Communist apparatus."

This quotation is, as the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. ERVIN] stated, "grossly unjust."

Mr. President, I agree with the statement and with the other statements of the Senators to whom I have referred, and I join them in the protest against a great injustice to a fine American institution, and against an abuse of an instrumentality of the Senate.

I thank the Senator from Nevada for yielding to me.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CHARTER ACT

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1118) to provide an elected mayor, city council, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROUTY. Mr. President, I am grateful to the Senator from Nevada for yielding to me.

Mr. President, over the past few sessions of Congress, a great deal has been said about the role Senators on this side of the aisle have played in the development of home rule legislation.

I should like to take just a few moments to assess the role the minority members of the District Committee played in shaping the bill now before the Senate. I am proud both of our efforts and our results in making this a better bill, and in the course of our deliberations, assuring a full measure of independence for the new Government while establishing some measure of protections for the Federal interest in the Nation's Capital.

At the executive session on this bill, some 20 amendments were offered by the members of the committee, half by the majority and half by the minority. Some 14 amendments were adopted. Remarkably enough, half of those adopted were offered by the minority, half by the majority.

Adopted was my amendment to bar appointed Federal officeholders from simultaneously holding the office of councilman.

Adopted was my amendment to require the Comptroller General to submit the audit of District finances he is required to make under the bill directly to the Congress.

Adopted was my amendment to expand the category of financial institutions authorized to deal in District obligations and to require fiduciaries to exercise due care when investing in District obligations.

Adopted was my amendment to insure that no compacts existing between the District of Columbia and other jurisdictions would be impaired by the adoption of this act.

Adopted was my amendment to authorize the new District Council to confer jurisdiction upon the District of Columbia Court of Appeals to hear appeals from administrative decisions of District agencies denying, revoking, suspending, or refusing to restore or renew

S. 1764

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Passed in the Chamber of Deputies

AN ACT

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the United States to the United States Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture

1. That it is the policy of the United States Government to acquire
2. lands of the United States of America for the purpose of
3. that is to say, to acquire and maintain a national forest
4. lands that are original public lands and are situated in the
5. western part of the United States of America.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1764

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 22, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to promote in timely and adequate manner control of
4 floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil
5 erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover
6 and to provide for their management, protection, and public
7 use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use
8 and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is author-
9 ized to acquire at not to exceed the fair market value as
10 determined by him such of the nonfederally owned land in

1 the area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to
2 accomplish the purposes of this Act.

3 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within the
4 boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as follows:

5 SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

6 Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, in-
7 clusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

8 Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12,
9 13, 14, and 26.

10 Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35, in-
11 clusive.

12 Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclu-
13 sive, and section 16.

14 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$300,000, to remain
16 available until expended.

Passed the Senate July 21, 1965.

Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

JULY 22, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

S. 1764

AN ACT

to amend the provisions of the Act
relative to the duties of the
Commissioner of the State Police

Enacted at the Session of the
General Assembly, January 19, 1964

July 23 1965

15. HOUSING LOANS. Received the conference report on H. R. 7984, the housing and urban development bill (H. Rept. 679) (pp. 17415-37). Title X of the bill would provide a new \$300,000,000-per-year program of insured housing loans under the Farmers Home Administration in rural areas.
16. FORESTRY. The Subcommittee on Forests of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 9161, with amendment, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the Unita National Forest, Utah; and S. 1689, with amendment, to provide additional authority for the Forest Service to rent property from its employees at isolated locations. p. D693
17. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit of the Agriculture Committee "approved several pending watershed projects." p. D693
18. HEALTH. Received the conference report on S. 510, to extend and amend certain expiring provisions of the Public Health Service Act relating to community health services (H. Rept. 676) (pp. 17413-4). As reported the bill extends for three years, until June 30, 1968, the program of health services to domestic agricultural migratory workers, and includes specific authorization for necessary short-term hospital care for such workers and their families.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

19. FARM LABOR. Rep. Leggett inserted an agreement by the Tomato Growing Industry Council designed to produce \$1.75 per hour for qualified tomato pickers. p. A4018
20. SMALL BUSINESS. Sen. Randolph inserted Eugene P. Foley's speech emphasizing varied contributions of the Small Business Administration programs in strengthening the national economy. pp. A4019-21
21. PATENTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Reuss stressing the need for revision of copyright laws and inserting excerpts of statements made by witnesses on the opening day of hearings before the House Judiciary Committee. pp. A4021-2
22. WATER SUPPLY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Roybal stressing the need for long-range planning to provide an adequate supply of water and inserting an article announcing the possible feasibility of constructing what would be the largest nuclear-fueled combination sea water conservation and power-producing plant in the world. pp. A4023-4
Rep. Roybal inserted the introductory chapter of the 1965 report on the Calif. State water project. pp. A4030-2
23. BREAD. Rep. Moss inserted an article, "High Bread Cost Laid to Processing." pp. A4028-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

24. LANDS. S. 2321 by Sen. Jackson, to amend the act of August 31, 1964 (78 Stat. 751), relating to the satisfaction of scrip and similar rights to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Remarks of author 17368-9

25. RESEARCH ANIMALS. S. 2322 by Sen. Magnuson, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation; to Commerce Committee.
26. PATENTS. S. 2326 by Sen. Dirksen, to establish a uniform national policy concerning proprietary rights in inventions made through the expenditure of public funds; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author p. 17369

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS:

- July 26: Marketing order for table eggs, H. Agriculture.
Sale of Colville Indian lands, Wash., H. Interior.
Retirement of capital in Federal intermediate credit banks, S. Agriculture (exec).
- July 28: Proposed Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks recreation area, W. Va., H. Agriculture (Nelson, FS, to testify).

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DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued August 12, 1965
For actions of August 11, 1965
89th-1st; No. 147

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HIGHLIGHTS: House Rules Committee cleared farm bill. House debated public works-economic development bill. House committee voted to report Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks recreation area bill and bill to expand various FHA loan authorities. Senate passed bill to establish Department of Housing and Urban Development. Sen. McGovern criticized cargo shipping restrictions on sales of wheat to Russia. Rep. Martin inserted article criticizing food for peace program. Rep. Matthews introduced and discussed bill to amend acreage-poundage quotas for tobacco.

HOUSE

1. **FARM PROGRAM.** The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of the farm bill. p. 19189
2. **LABOR-HEW APPROPRIATION BILL.** Conferees were appointed on this bill H.R. 7765 (p. 19189). Senate conferees have already been appointed.
3. **PUBLIC WORKS; ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.** Began debate on S. 1648, the proposed Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965. pp. 19190-239, 19242-3

4. RECREATION. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) ~~H. R. 10330, to provide for the establishment of the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, W. Va.; S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah, in lieu of H. R. 8344 and H. R. 9161; and H. R. 10566, a clean bill, to establish the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest, Va., in lieu of H. R. 316.~~ p. D777
5. FORESTRY; PROPERTY. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1689, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service.
6. LOANS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report with amendment H. R. 10232, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public or quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit with respect to water supply, water systems, and waste disposal systems serving rural areas and to make grants to aid in rural community development planning and in connection with the construction of such community facilities, and to increase the annual aggregate of insured loans thereunder. pp. D777
7. MARKETING ORDERS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 10206, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (re marketing orders for certain fruits and vegetables) in lieu of H. R. 10209. p. D777
8. ANIMALS; RESEARCH. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "ordered referred to the Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains" H. R. 9743, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to regulate the transportation, sale, and handling of dogs and cats intended to be used for purposes of research or experimentation." p. D777
9. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that Agriculture Committee approved plan for works of improvement on the following watersheds: Upper Crooked Creek, Ark.; Haney Creek, Ark.; Buffalo Creek, Ohio; Crooked Creek, Ala.; Muddy Fork of Silver Creek, Ind.; St. Thomas Lodema, N. Dak.; Assunpink Creek, N. J.; Mills Creek, Fla.; Turkey Creek, Iowa; Mitchell Swamp-Pleasant Meadow Branch, S. C.; Willis River, Va.; Cub Creek, Nebr.; Lakin, Kans.; Standing Pine Creek, Miss.; and Fishing Creek, S. C. p. D777
10. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Rep. William D. Ford spoke in favor of H. R. 8469, "to provide equitable and desperately needed increases in the annuities of Federal civil service retirees and their survivors." p. 19249
11. COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES. Received from the various committees reports showing positions and salaries of employees during the first six months of 1965. pp. 19252-60
12. TARIFF. Received from Treasury a proposed bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to authorize the collection of user charges, and to permit any charges for customs services to be collected on a flat fee basis; to Ways and Means Committee. p. 19260
13. WATER SUPPLY. Rep. Celler inserted the President's remarks before the Water Emergency Conference at the White House. pp. 19247-9

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued August 25, 1965
For actions of August 24, 1965
89th-1st. No. 156

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HIGHLIGHTS: See page 6

HOUSE

1. **MARKETING ORDERS.** The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10206, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (re marketing orders for certain fruits and vegetables) (H. Rept. 846), p. 20841
2. **LOANS.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 10232, to amend the Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to make or insure loans to public and quasi-public agencies and corporations not operated for profit with respect to water supply, water systems, and waste disposal systems serving rural areas and to make grants to aid in rural community development planning and in connection with

the construction of such community facilities, and to increase the annual aggregate of insured real estate loans (H. Rept. 847). p. 20841

3. FORESTRY; PROPERTY. The Agriculture Committee reported ~~with amendment S. 1689, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service (H. Rept. 848); and without amendment S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah (H. Rept. 849). p. 20841~~
4. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The Science and Astronautics Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10329, to determine the practicability of adoption by the U. S. of the metric system of weights and measures (H. Rept. 850). p. 20841
5. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Hall objected to a request to send to conference H. R. 10323, the military construction appropriation bill for 1966. pp. 20746-7
Agreed to make in order this week the consideration of a resolution continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1966 through Sept. p. 20747
Passed without amendment H. R. 10586, making supplemental appropriations to the Labor and HEW Departments (pp. 20749-73). The bill includes these items: \$1,723,000 for the Labor Department to "make it possible to more quickly and accurately determine the need for temporary entry into the United States of foreign agricultural workers," \$7,000,000 for the new Administration on Aging in HEW, and \$967,000,000 for activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.
6. EDUCATION. Agreed to a resolution to provide for consideration of H. R. 9022, to amend the law authorizing aid to education in Federally impacted areas. pp. 20747-9
7. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cederberg stated that "Michigan pickle growers are in a pickle" unless farm labor is provided at once. p. 20808
Rep. Cleveland criticized Labor Secretary Wirtz' "stubborn attitude" and stated that N. H. apple growers will suffer great damage unless they are allowed to recruit Canadian apple pickers. pp. 20810-1
8. BREAD; SUBSIDY. Rep. Berry stated that "now we have 'breadicare' a direct Federal subsidy to every consumer of bread." pp. 20811-2
9. SUGAR LOBBYISTS. Rep. Findley inserted a table summarizing information on the compensation of sugar lobbyists. pp. 20813-4
10. EMPLOYMENT. Rep. Albert commended the task force on Youth Opportunity for finding summer jobs for 820,000 young Americans. p. 20826
Rep. Albert inserted the President's address before the White House Conference on Equal Employment Opportunities. pp. 20827-8
11. FEES AND CHARGES. Received from this Department proposed legislation to provide for the payment by soil and water conservation districts and other State and local agencies and farmers, ranchers, and other landowners and operators of part of the Federal costs of furnishing certain technical assistance under the Soil Conservation Act of 1935; to Agriculture Committee. p. 20841
12. CCC; GRAIN STORAGE. Received from the Acting Comptroller General a letter transmitting a report of additional costs incurred for farm storage of grain; to Government Operations Committee. p. 20841
13. BUILDINGS. Received from GSA proposed legislation to provide for the repair and replacement of sidewalks around Government-owned building sites and installations; to Public Works Committee. p. 20841

ACQUISITION OF LANDS WITHIN THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

AUGUST 24, 1965.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1764]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1764) to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah by the Secretary of Agriculture, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire approximately 10,000 acres of land within the exterior boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in Utah. The lands to be acquired are located on the South Fork of the Provo River and constitute the watershed from which the city of Provo draws its municipal water supply. The lands are intermingled with and surrounded by national forest land which is now the property of the United States and acquisition of the 10,000 acres authorized herein would consolidate the national forest area and not only serve to halt erosion and promote flood control, but facilitate administration of the national forest.

NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Some of the lands involved in this authorization have recently been placed on the market by the private owner and the committee feel that there is some urgency in their acquisition so that overgrazing and other practices which tend to promote erosion may be halted. The bill also provides for management, protection, and use of the acquired lands under the multiple use and sustained yield policies established by Congress for the national forests.

2 ACQUIRE LANDS WITHIN THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

HEARINGS

Hearings were held by the Forests Subcommittee on two identical bills, H.R. 8344 by Mr. King of Utah and H.R. 9161 by Mr. Burton of Utah.

COST

The bill authorizes appropriation of not to exceed \$300,000 for purposes of the act and further stipulates that the Secretary of Agriculture is to pay not to exceed the fair market value of the lands, as determined by him.

The committee was given no estimate of the cost of maintaining and rehabilitating the lands but was told that this would be nominal, since the rehabilitation measures will consist largely of managing the lands in such a manner as to prevent overgrazing and other abuse.

DEPARTMENTAL APPROVAL

Following is a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture recommending the enactment of S. 1764 and explaining in some further detail the need for the legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This responds to your request of April 12, 1965. We are glad to furnish the following report on S. 1764, a bill to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah by the Secretary of Agriculture.

We recommend enactment of this bill.

S. 1764 would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to acquire those nonfederally owned lands within a described part of the Uinta National Forest for the purposes of promoting the control of floods and the reduction of soil erosion through restoration of adequate vegetative cover. The bill also would provide for the management, protection, and use of the acquired lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield as national forest lands and would authorize appropriation of funds to carry out the objectives of the bill.

The lands to which S. 1764 would apply comprise some 11,000 acres located almost entirely in the drainage of the South Fork of the Provo River within the Uinta National Forest. They are intermingled with or surrounded by lands now owned by the United States and administered for national forest purposes. The national forest lands are generally situated in the higher and more rugged elevations. The private lands have high public values for watershed purposes and the production of water for domestic, industrial, and irrigation purposes; for wildlife habitat and game and fish production; for outdoor recreation of the more extensive types such as hunting, fishing, riding, and hiking; and for domestic livestock grazing.

The South Fork of the Provo River is a mountainous watershed, rough and rugged except for limited areas along the stream bottoms. Elevations range from 5,500 feet to nearly 11,000 feet above sea level. Slopes up to 70 percent occur, and the average is between 35 and 40

percent. Stream bottoms generally are narrow, and ridgetops are sharp. Soils are shallow, gravelly clay on the slopes with somewhat deeper soils of alluvial clay loam on the more level bottom lands. The South Fork drainage is the main source of domestic water supply for the city of Provo. It also contributes to the flow of the Provo River which is otherwise used for irrigation and industrial purposes.

The major part of the lands to which S. 1764 is applicable is in shrub or sagebrush and grass types. There is a substantial acreage of aspen at the higher elevations and somewhat over 1,000 acres of coniferous timber. Some 500 acres are stream bottom lands having potential for public recreational development. The stands of coniferous timber have been heavily cut over. In the open basins and on southern exposures much of the original native cover has given way to annual grasses and weeds. Stream bottom lands are composed of grassy openings interspersed with cottonwood, boxelder, and other streamside species.

These lands have been used for grazing domestic livestock for many years. A gradual attrition of the more desirable plant species and a materially reduced density of the ground cover on steep slopes has resulted in sheet erosion and numerous small active gullies. Most of the tributary drainages show gully erosion with active cutting along the steeper portions. Deposits of silt and debris of recent origin indicate watershed deterioration.

Some 10,000 acres of the lands to which S. 1764 would apply have recently been placed on the market by the long-time owner. There is much local concern that their sale may bring about intensive development of the bottom lands for purposes which could result in contamination of city water supplies. Also, fragmentation of ownership could lead to additional overgrazing of the uplands with consequent accelerated deterioration of the watershed.

Necessary restoration of vegetative cover and management of these lands for watershed, forage production, wildlife, and recreation uses can be effectively coordinated with the present Forest Service programs. Their management could be efficiently integrated with that of the surrounding and intermingled national forest land by the Forest Service organization already in place.

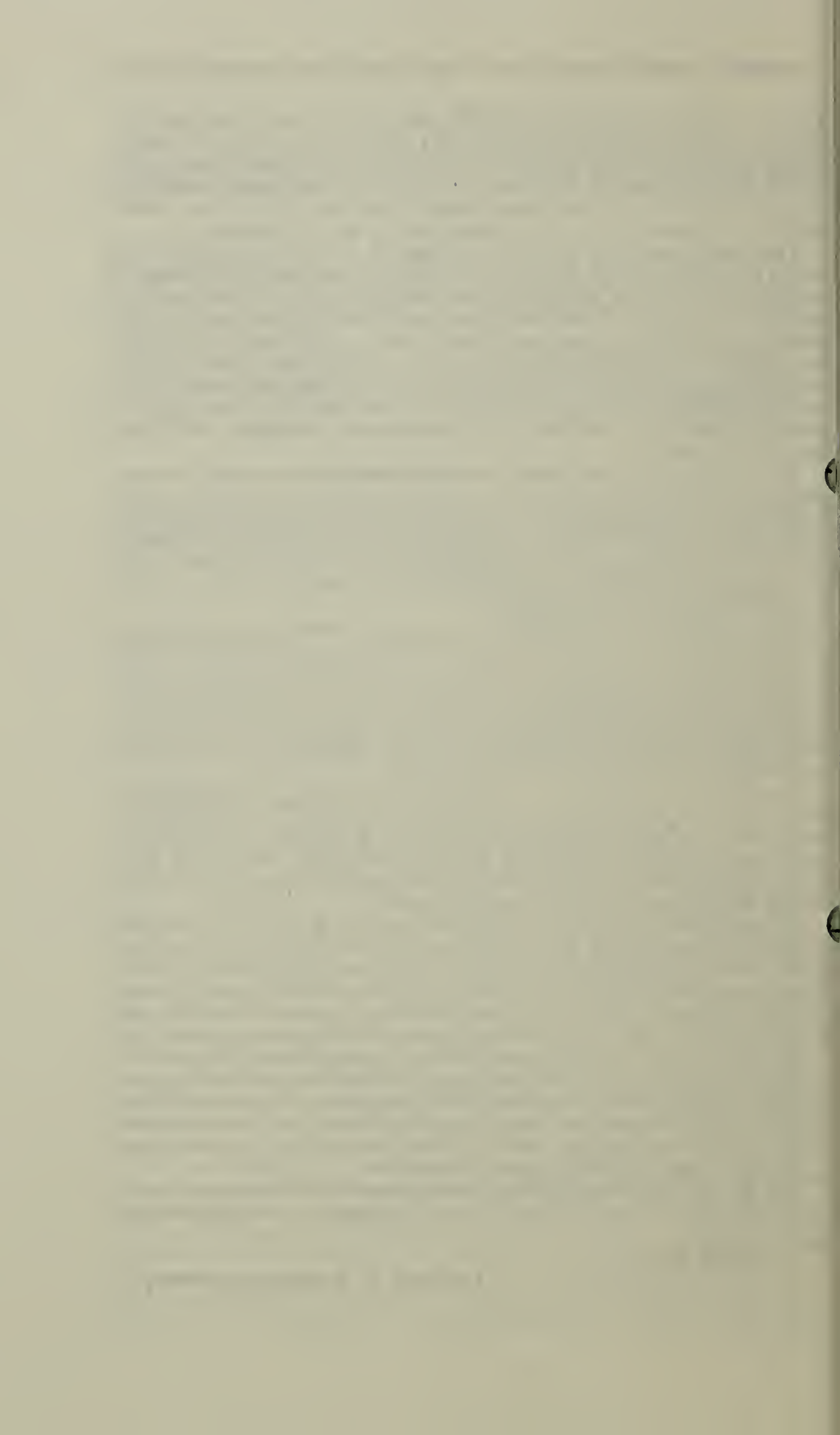
If the lands are acquired, it will be necessary to limit and, in some places, perhaps exclude grazing for varying periods of time in order to allow for reestablishment or recovery of the natural vegetative cover. Some watershed improvement work such as artificial reseeding may also be necessary. We believe that the necessary rehabilitation work can be accomplished largely through intensified land management.

Section 3 of the bill does not specify the appropriation limitation in dollars. The city of Provo has proposed that it purchase approximately 1,000 acres of the land situated along stream bottoms and near surfaced roads. Sales of comparable lands indicate that the land which would be acquired by this Department for national forest purposes would cost not in excess of \$300,000.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of the report from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*



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NEED FOR THE LEGISLATION

Some of the lands involved in this authorization have recently been placed on the market by the private owner and the committee feel that there is some urgency in their acquisition so that overgrazing and other practices which tend to promote erosion may be halted. The bill also provides for management, protection, and use of the acquired lands under the multiple use and sustained yield policies established by Congress for the national forests.

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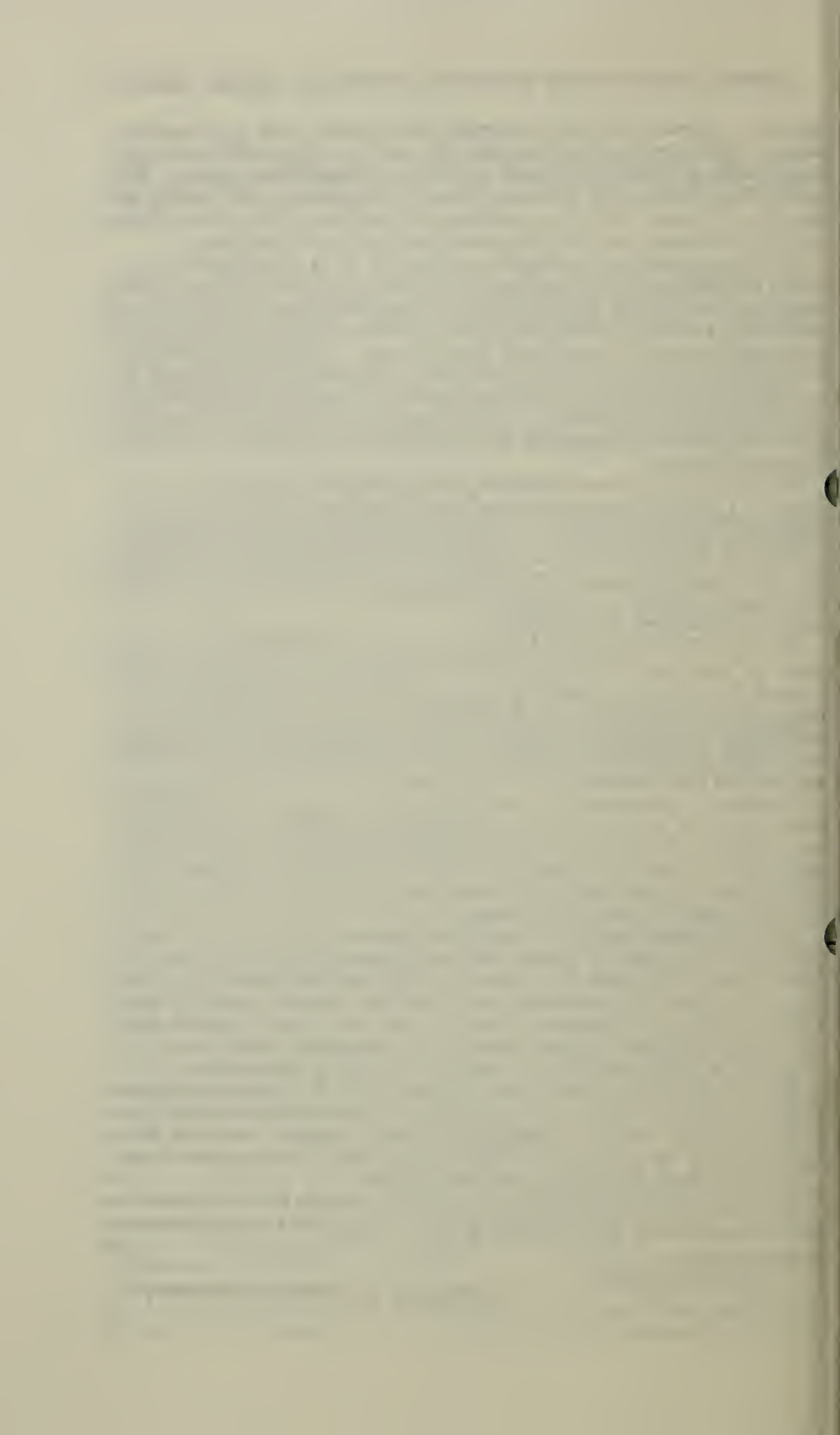
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Sincerely yours,

ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, *Secretary.*



Union Calendar No. 376

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1764

[Report No. 849]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 22, 1965

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 24, 1965

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That to promote in timely and adequate manner control of
4 floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil
5 erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover
6 and to provide for their management, protection, and public
7 use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use
8 and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is author-
9 ized to acquire at not to exceed the fair market value as
10 determined by him such of the nonfederally owned land in

1 the area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to
2 accomplish the purposes of this Act.

3 SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within the
4 boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as follows:

5 SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

6 Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, in-
7 clusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

8 Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12,
9 13, 14, and 26.

10 Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35, in-
11 clusive.

12 Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclu-
13 sive, and section 16.

14 SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
15 for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$300,000, to remain
16 available until expended.

17 Passed the Senate July 21, 1965.

18 Attest:

FELTON M. JOHNSTON,

Secretary.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

S. 1764

[Report No. 849]

AN ACT

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JULY 22, 1965

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FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
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Issued Sept. 8, 1965
For actions of Sept. 7, 1965
89th-1st; No. 164

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate committee reported farm bill. Sen. Kuchel criticized Senate committee action on cotton provision of farm bill. Sen. Young, O., spoke in favor of trade with Russia. Reps. Whitener, Cooley, and others criticized cotton provisions of Senate farm bill. Sen. Symington submitted and discussed measure to authorize investigation of the legality of shipping restrictions on wheat.

SENATE

1. FARM PROGRAM. Reported with amendment H. R. 9811, the farm bill (S. Rept. 687) (p. 22073). This bill was made the unfinished business (p. 22098).
Sen. Kuchel criticized the "two-price system as called for in the Senate committee bill" regarding cotton and stated "we are going to have to continue and strengthen and improve the one-price system." pp. 22099-100
2. LANDS. Passed as reported S. 1674, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make disposition of geothermal steam and associated geothermal resources

from certain public lands. pp. 22067-73

3. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed as reported H. R. 10586, making supplemental appropriations to the Labor and HEW Departments. Conferees were appointed. House conferees have not been appointed (pp. 22092-93). This bill includes: \$1,723,000 for the Labor Dept. for activities relating to admission and employment of foreign agricultural workers, and \$7,000,000 for the new Administration on Aging in HEW.
4. INFORMATION. Concurred in House amendments to S. 949, to authorize the Department of Commerce to institute a 3-year program of matching grants to States in a cooperative effort to disseminate the findings of science and technology throughout American business, commerce, and industrial establishments as a means of promoting industrial and economic growth (pp. 22094-97). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. TRANSPORTATION. Conferees were appointed on S. 1588, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research and development in high-speed ground transportation (pp. 22097-98). House conferees have not been appointed.
6. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Ralph K. Huitt to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. 22059
7. FORESTRY. Sen. Mondale spoke in support of the bill to establish the Saint Croix National Scenic Waterway in Minn. and Wisc. p. 22088.
8. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Young, Ohio, spoke in favor of removing the 50% shipping restriction on wheat sales to Iron Curtain countries, and Sen. Magnuson stated he "hoped that something may be worked out to the end that the American merchant marine might carry more of these shipments of wheat." pp. 22094
9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that the bill to establish the St. Croix National Scenic Waterway and the bill to provide certain increases in retirement and disability annuities may be considered on Wed. p. 22099

HOUSE

10. FORESTRY. Passed with amendment S. 7, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to establish the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area as a part of the Monongahela National Forest, W. Va., after substituting the language of a similar bill, H. R. 10330, which had been passed earlier as reported. H. R. 10330 was tabled. pp. 22109-12, 22165-6
Passed without amendment H. R. 10366, to provide for the establishment of the Mount Rogers National Recreation Area in the Jefferson National Forest, Va. pp. 22112-3
Passed as reported S. 1689, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service, whenever in the public interest, and provides that the Secretary shall transmit to the House and Senate Committees on Agriculture a statement of rental under this authority after the end of each fiscal year (the bill removes present requirements that the property must be for use by an employee other than the employee from whom hired or rented and that the aggregate amount paid an employee shall not exceed \$3,000 in any year). p. 22105
Passed over without prejudice, at the request of Rep. Johnson, Pa., S. 1764, to authorize the acquisition of approximately 10,000 acres of land within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest, Utah. pp. 22105-6

tion to the bill which provides a definite limitation. Perhaps someone made a mistake.

Mr. CELLER. Possibly that might be correct. I do not know.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 9877

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the American Hospital of Paris", as amended, approved January 30, 1913 (37 Stat. 654), is further amended by striking out: "Provided, That the total value of the property owned at any one time by the said corporation shall not exceed \$8,000,000".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENTS TO MARKETING AGREEMENT ACT OF 1937

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10206) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, it is my understanding that there will be an amendment to take out of the bill the onion marketing order. If that is the case, then I certainly would not wish to have the bill passed over.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. In fact, the bill contains other matters. There were about six bills combined and the onion matter was inserted into this bill. I have an amendment prepared and have no objection to taking out that part.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, I should like to interrogate the gentleman.

Am I correct in what I understand the bill, if passed, would do? Would it not make eligible for marketing agreements the following products: cherries, carrots, citrus fruits—not onions—Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corns, limes, and avocados?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. DE LA GARZA. No. They already have marketing agreements for those items. The bill would only allow them to advertise and assess the members of the industry through a vote and an agreement. It would let them advertise their products. That is all the bill would do. It would not create any new marketing order or marketing agreement.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, there is a provision for adver-

tising. Do I correctly understand that as a result of the provision for advertising that the industry will pay the cost?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Yes. The members of the industry will assess themselves.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman has said that they will assess themselves as growers. Would the assessment be in the nature of tax on those commodities or fruits and vegetables to the end that the ultimate consumer would have to pay upward of a 4- to 5-percent tax on those items?

Mr. DE LA GARZA. No, it will not work out in that way. This is a very small or minimum effort on the part of the growers and producers themselves. Let me assure the gentleman that all of the associations referred to relative to each one of the items which it is desired to have included have asked that this action be taken. They are unanimous in requesting that this be done.

Also this does not apply to all the items that have been mentioned. Some already have them. Of necessity, the items included citrus, carrots, and all the other products named, including Tokay grapes, cherries, and pears. I think Mrs. MAY was interested in pears. As far as advertising is concerned, there would be no great overall increase in the cost of advertising that would raise the cost to the consumer or anything of that sort. It is only a small amount that the producers themselves would allow themselves to take off in order that they might advertise their particular product. That is all it is.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. With the understanding that the cost of the advertising will not be passed on to the ultimate consumer and added to the cost of the product, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 10206

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) Section 2(3) is amended by inserting "such container and pack requirements provided in section 8(c)(6)(H)", immediately after "establish and maintain".

(b) Section 8c(2)(A) is amended by inserting "and onions" immediately after "(not including vegetables other than asparagus)".

(c) The proviso at the end of section 8c(6)(I) is amended by inserting ", carrots, citrus fruits, onions, Tokay grapes, fresh pears, dates, plums, nectarines, celery, sweet corn, limes, or avocados" immediately after "applicable to cherries".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. DE LA GARZA

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DE LA GARZA: On page 1, beginning on line 10, strike out all of subsection (b).

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. McFALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. McFALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to

commend the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DE LA GARZA] for sponsoring the needed legislation and the gentleman from Hawaii [Mr. MATSUNAGA] for his work as subcommittee chairman in bringing it before the House. The Tokay growers in my district in California desire to have this change in their marketing order to permit them to advertise. It is permissive only for them to do if they desire. It will facilitate their marketing procedures and should result in beneficial results to both growers and consumers.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENTAL OF FOREST SERVICE EMPLOYEES' PROPERTY

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1689) to amend paragraph (a) of the act of March 4, 1913, as amended by the act of January 31, 1931 (16 U.S.C. 502).

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

S. 1689

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph (a) of the Act of March 4, 1913, as amended by the Act of January 31, 1931 (16 U.S.C. 502), is amended to read as follows:

"(a) To hire or rent property from employees of the Forest Service for the use of that Service, whenever the public interest will be promoted thereby: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount to be paid permanent employees under authorization of this subsection, exclusive of obligations occasioned by fire emergencies, shall not exceed \$20,000 in any one year."

With the following committee amendment.

On page 1, beginning on line 8, strike out the colon and the proviso through page 2, line 2, and insert: "As soon as practicable after the end of each fiscal year the Secretary shall transmit to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a statement of rentals under the authority of this subsection during the fiscal year."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS WITHIN THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1764) to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I should like to interrogate one of the chief sponsors of this bill. I should like to have an explanation of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PRESERVATION OF RETIREMENT AND INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR HOLDERS OF CONGRESSIONAL STAFF FELLOWSHIPS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10553) to preserve the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act of 1959 for congressional employees receiving certain congressional staff fellowships.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, perhaps we should have an explanation of this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING FOR 2 YEARS THE EXISTING AUTHORITY FOR THE ERECTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA OF A MEMORIAL TO MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

The Clerk called the Joint Resolution (S.J. Res. 89) extending for 2 years the existing authority for the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

S.J. RES. 89

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, effective June 1, 1965; the last sentence of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing the erection in the District of Columbia of a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune", approved June 1, 1960 (74 Stat. 154), is amended by striking out "within five years" and inserting in lieu thereof "within seven years".

The joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS OF THE KLAMATH AND MODOC TRIBES AND YAHOSKIN BAND OF SNAKE INDIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 664) to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahooskin Band of Snake Indians, and for other purposes.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, at the request of a Member who could not be present today, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE ASSESSING OF INDIAN TRUST AND RESTRICTED LANDS WITHIN THE LUMMI INDIAN DIKING PROJECT ON THE LUMMI INDIAN RESERVATION IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, THROUGH A DRAINAGE AND DIKING DISTRICT FORMED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 3715) to provide for the assessing of Indian trust and restricted lands within the Lummi Indian diking project on the Lummi Indian Reservation in the State of Washington, through a drainage and diking district formed under the laws of the State.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO PAY A JUDGMENT IN FAVOR OF THE OMAHA TRIBE OF NEBRASKA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 8917) to provide for the disposition of funds appropriated to pay a judgment in favor of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 8917

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall add to the roll of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska, prepared pursuant to section 1 of the Act of September 14, 1961 (75 Stat. 508), the names of all children living on the date of this Act who were born after September 14, 1961, and who possess aboriginal Omaha blood of the degree of one-fourth or more: Provided, That no child who is enrolled with any other tribe of Indians shall be added to the roll under the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 2. The roll prepared pursuant to the Act of September 14, 1961, with the additions authorized by section 1 of this Act, shall constitute the membership roll of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska as of the date of this Act, and children who are born after the date of this Act may be enrolled if they meet the requirements of article II, section 1(b) of the tribal constitution, or any amendment thereof.

SEC. 3. From the funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Omaha Tribe that were appropriated by the Act of June 9, 1964, to pay a judgment obtained by the tribe in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 138, after deduction of attorney fees, litigation expenses, and such sums as may be required to distribute individual shares, the Secretary of the Interior shall make a per capita distribution of no more than \$270 to each person living on the date of this Act whose name appears on the roll prepared pursuant to the provisions of sections 1 of this Act. The balance of such funds and the interest thereon, may be advanced or expended for any purpose that is authorized by the tribal governing body and approved by the Secretary. The amount of \$150,000 of said funds and any interest thereon shall not be distributed,

advanced, or expended until said \$150,000 and any interest thereon becomes available for disbursement pursuant to the terms of the final judgment dated April 14, 1964, by the Indian Claims Commission in docket numbered 138.

SEC. 4. Sums payable to enrollees or to their heirs or legatees who are less than twenty-one years of age or who are under a legal disability shall be paid in accordance with such procedures as the tribal governing body, with the approval of the Secretary, determines will adequately protect the best interests of such persons. Proportional shares of heirs or legatees amounting to \$5 or less shall not be distributed and such amounts shall escheat to the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska.

SEC. 5. The funds distributed under the provisions of this Act shall not be subject to Federal or State income taxes.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That from the funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the Omaha Tribe of Nebraska that were appropriated by the Act of June 9, 1964, to pay a judgment obtained by the tribe in Indian Claims Commission docket numbered 138, after deduction of attorney fees, litigation expenses, and such sums as may be required to distribute individual shares, the Secretary of the Interior shall make a per capita distribution of no more than \$270 to each person living on the date of this Act whose name appears on the roll of the tribe prepared pursuant to section 1 of the Act of September 14, 1961 (75 Stat. 508), and to each child living on the date of this Act who was born after September 14, 1961, and who possesses aboriginal Omaha blood of the degree of one fourth or more except for any such child who is enrolled with any other tribe of Indians. The balance of such funds and the interest thereon, may be advanced or expended for any purpose that is authorized by the tribal governing body and approved by the Secretary. The amount of \$150,000 of said funds and any interest thereon shall not be distributed, advanced or expended until said \$150,000 and any interest thereon becomes available for disbursement pursuant to the terms of the final judgment dated April 14, 1964, by the Indian Claims Commission in docket numbered 138."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. HALEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HALEY. Mr. Speaker, in explanation of H.R. 8917, may I state that this is another piece of legislation to distribute judgment funds to an Indian tribe. The Omaha Tribe of Nebraska was awarded \$13¼ million by the Indian Claims Commission in its suit against the United States. Under the treaties of 1825 and 1827, the Indians ceded portions of their land holdings in Iowa and Missouri to the United States. In 1952 attorneys for the tribe filed a case in the Indian Claims Commission claiming that inadequate compensation had been made by the Government in payment for the land. In 1963 the Commission rendered a decision favorable to the Omahas and recommended payment amounting to \$1,750,000. On June 9, 1964 funds were appropriated to pay the judgment and the funds are now in the

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250
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Issued Sept. 21, 1965
For actions of Sept. 20, 1965
89th-1st; No. 173

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HIGHLIGHTS: House conferees were appointed on farm bill.

HOUSE

1. FARM BILL. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 9811, the farm bill. Senate conferees have already been appointed. p. 23474
2. FORESTRY. Passed without amendment S. 1764, to authorize acquisition of certain lands in the Uinta National Forest, Utah. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 23434-5, 23444-5
3. STOCKPILING. Passed as reported H. R. 6852, to authorize disposal of about 47 million pounds of abaca from the national stockpile without the 6-month waiting period. p. 23438
Passed without amendment H. R. 10516, to authorize disposal of vegetable tannin from the national stockpile. p. 23499

4. ALASKA. Passed without amendment S. 1190, to provide that certain limitations shall not apply to certain land patented to Alaska for use of the University of Alaska. (p. 23440). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. FISH CONSERVATION. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 23, to authorize Interior to initiate a program for conservation, development, and enhancement of the Nation's anadromous fish in cooperation with the States. pp. 23479-83
6. PESTICIDES. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 1623, to increase the authorization to Interior for research on the effects of insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, and other pesticides upon fish and wildlife. p. 23483
7. OCEANOGRAPHY. Passed under suspension of the rules S. 944, to authorize expanded research and development in the marine environment, etc. pp. 23483-95
8. LABOR STANDARDS; CONTRACTS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 10238, to provide labor standards for certain persons employed by Federal contractors to furnish services to Federal agencies. pp. 23495-7
9. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Passed under suspension of the rules H. R. 9830, to authorize executive agencies to pay a State or political subdivision for sidewalk repair or replacement around their buildings. pp. 23497-500
10. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Langen inserted a speech by John Harms (Kiplinger) before the House Republican Task Force on Agriculture. pp. 23506-8
11. RETIREMENT. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendment H. R. 969, to authorize redetermination under the Civil Service Retirement Act of annuities of certain reemployed annuitants (H. Rept. 1035). p. 23522
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Today (September 21) the House is to consider the Private Calendar, the water pollution bill, and the rivers and harbors and flood control bill. p. D941

SENATE

13. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. Passed with amendment S. 774, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make a study to determine the advantages and disadvantages of increased use of the metric system in the United States. pp. 23527-31
14. TARIFF. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5768, to extend for an additional three years, until Nov. 7, 1968, the existing suspension of duties on certain classifications of silk yarn, and to provide for a study of the feasibility of separate classifications for yarns of man-made fibers commonly referred to as textured or texturized yarns. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 23534
Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 7969, to correct certain errors in the U. S. Tariff Schedules (pp. 23534-36). The bill includes a provision for duty-free treatment for machines with photoelectric sensing devices for the sorting, on the basis of color only, of beans, peas, nuts, or similar agricultural products. This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 1588, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to undertake research, development, and demonstration in high-speed ground transportation. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 23554-57

Mr. McDOWELL. It will not prevent the withholding of anything other than veterans' benefits if a judgment is rendered against the veteran in a civil action to which he is a party.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I feel that the record should certainly show that we probably are setting a dangerous precedent by passing this legislation on the Consent Calendar, which would give an advantage to veterans' benefits insofar as not being taxable is concerned, and not having him required to keep the Administrator advised as to his whereabouts if they made him a loan; but since it is in the interest of nondiscrimination between compensable and non-compensable veterans, I withdraw my reservation, and I thank the gentleman.

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, the bill, as reported, amends chapter 37—relating to home, farm, and business loans—of title 38, United States Code, by adding a new section 1826. This new section is composed of two subsections.

Subsection (a) provides that the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not, unless he first obtains consent in writing, withhold from an individual any veterans' benefits because of liability arising out of a loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of such individual by the Veterans' Administration under the provisions of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code.

Subsection (b) prohibits the withholding from a veteran, or widow of a veteran, by any agency of the United States any payment other than veterans' benefits payments, on account of a debt to the Government arising out of such a loan unless such veteran or widow has consented in writing to the withholding or unless judgment has been rendered in a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party.

The Subcommittee on Housing of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs held hearings on this bill on July 14 and 15, 1965. Representatives of the Veterans' Administration appeared and testified at length in opposition to the bill as introduced. During the course of the hearings the Veterans' Administration witnesses stated that it might be possible, with some minor amendments, to make the bill acceptable to the Veterans' Administration and also comply with the objectives of the committee. I believe the reported bill, as amended, meets most of the objections of the Veterans' Administration, though I have not been informed that the Veterans' Administration has changed its position so as to recommend enactment of the legislation.

In considering this bill it should first be noted that it relates only to indebtedness arising from a Veterans' Administration loan. It does not excuse or forgive the payment of any debt by any person. It relates only to the manner in which payment of the debt can be enforced. The committee report contains a description of the Veterans' Administration loan program and the collection procedures of the Veterans' Administration which the committee considers objectionable.

Without going into detail about these matters at this time, I should like to point out that the present system which this bill would correct penalizes the disabled veteran who receives disability compensation or pension from the Veterans' Administration. It penalizes the disabled veteran for this reason: If the original mortgagor has transferred the mortgaged premises to a third party who defaults, the Veterans' Administration may withhold the compensation or pension otherwise payable to him. If the veteran is not entitled to receive benefits from the Veterans' Administration, there is nothing to withhold and in such cases it is usually not possible to collect anything on the debt.

The Veterans' Administration has been collecting approximately \$1 million per year by the withholding of veterans' benefits and this is approximately one-fourth of the total amount collected in all defaulted loans. It is the view of the committee that the withholding of veterans' benefits in such cases defeats the purpose of the benefits Congress has provided and imposes an undue hardship on the veteran.

As an extreme example of this I should like to call attention to the case of a veteran who was receiving pension under Public Law 86-211 at the maximum rate payable for a single veteran without dependents. This means that the veteran's income, exclusive of pension, could not have exceeded \$600 per year and so he obviously would have been judgment proof and could not have paid anything on the debt. In this case the Veterans' Administration withheld \$2,218 in pension payments. It seems quite obvious that the Veterans' Administration could not have collected anything from this veteran except for the fact that he was in receipt of disability benefits from the Veterans' Administration.

As a further example of the unconscionable attitude of the Veterans' Administration, I include in my remarks a copy of a letter written to the Honorable L. MENDEL RIVERS and a copy of the reply of the Veterans' Administration in regard thereto:

HILL AIR FORCE BASE, UTAH,
July 9, 1965.

Congressman L. MENDEL RIVERS,
Washington, D.C.

CONGRESSMAN: This letter is in regard to a VA home loan judgment of indebtedness against me.

I sold my home in Tampa, Fla., in August 1961. In November 1961 the Veterans' Administration sent me a letter stating that I had to make the August payment on the home. I sent a check on November 16, 1961, for \$81.50 to the Commander Mortgage Co. of Jacksonville, Fla. and a letter to the Jacksonville office of the Veterans' Administration advising them of this. The code number on the letter to the VA was LH-112281. This check was not cashed until January 1962, after I informed the Commander Mortgage Co. that I would stop payment on this check if it was not cashed.

I was not aware of any further difficulty in regards to this home. That is until July 16, 1964, when the VA sent me a letter stating that I owed the U.S. Government \$2,407.83 plus interest at 4 percent from December 1962, on the foreclosure of the property.

I wrote numerous letters trying to get some information on why it took so long for

the VA to inform me that the property was in default. As the VA office in Jacksonville, Fla., the office which I originally processed the paperwork through has had my new address through a letter on November 16, 1961, and a change of address card mailed to them from Utah in the month of May 1962. The only thing that we got from the VA was that it was our concern to keep up this property.

December 1964, we consulted a lawyer, through him we found out that the August payment in 1961, made by me was the last payment made on the property until the foreclosure. Our lawyer could not find out why we were not notified when there were no payments made on the property from August 1961, until the foreclosure in December 1962.

I understand that they must have laws to protect the Government but I think that they should have some to protect the people from such unconcerned people that I have been dealing with. This dealing with the VA has given me the only black mark on my record in the past 16½ years that I have been a member of the Armed Forces.

I only hope that you can help me with the judgment against me. I am enclosing a copy of all the correspondence that I have had with the VA.

Respectfully yours,
T/Sgt. RICHARD T. CULLEN,
AF 11272098.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS BENEFITS,
Washington, D.C., September 14, 1965.

Hon. OLIN E. TEAGUE,
Chairman, Committee on Veterans Affairs,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We now have the necessary information to furnish you this report regarding the indebtedness of T. Sgt. Richard T. Cullen, 3301A Liberty Road, Area "E," Hill Air Force Base, Utah.

Sergeant Cullen obtained a GI loan on January 23, 1961, in the amount of \$12,700, the purchase price of the property located in Tampa, Fla. On October 25, 1961, the holder of the loan informed our St. Petersburg regional office that Sergeant Cullen's loan was in default for the 3 months of August, September, and October. The holder also advised that Mr. Albert J. Fulcher, the purchaser of the property was unable to make the delinquent payments and that it was proceeding with foreclosures in order to protect its interests.

Instructions to our field office require that where feasible the original veteran borrower will be furnished notice of the transferee's default and of the veteran's potential liability. In this connection our local office wrote to Sergeant Cullen in November 1961 informing him of the default status of his loan and his potential liability in the event of foreclosure. Sergeant Cullen has acknowledged receipt of this letter.

The foreclosure sale was held on August 20, 1962. The holder of the loan bid in the property and Sergeant Cullen received a credit of \$11,250 on account of the sale. This amount represents the reasonable value of the property as determined by this agency. The reduction in the value of the property was due primarily to physical and economic depreciation. The total indebtedness at the time of foreclosure was \$13,657.83. This included accrued interest in the amount of \$639.36 plus foreclosure costs. The Veterans' Administration paid the holder a claim of \$2,407.83 which is the basis of the debt for which Sergeant Cullen is being billed.

On January 7, 1965, Sergeant Cullen, through his attorney, submitted a compromise offer of \$500 in full settlement of his indebtedness of \$2,407.83 plus interest. Our St. Petersburg Regional Loan Guaranty Committee on Waivers and Compromises carefully considered Sergeant Cullen's compromise offer and on February 10, 1965,

concluded that the acceptance of his compromise offer would not be in the best interests of the Government.

The Veterans' Administration regulations specify that any amount paid by this agency on account of the liability of a veteran shall constitute a debt owing to the United States by such veteran. It is the duty of the Veterans' Administration to make reasonable efforts to collect the indebtedness. However, it is not our policy to effect collection in a manner which would work an undue hardship on a veteran or his family.

We regret the delay in notifying Sergeant Cullen of his indebtedness to the Government. In view of the failure of our St. Petersburg regional office to furnish notice of the amount of Sergeant Cullen's indebtedness promptly after payment of the claim under the guarantee we do not believe that Sergeant Cullen should be charged interest for the period from the date of the guarantee payment until the date notice of the indebtedness was sent to him. Therefore, we are asking our St. Petersburg office to make an appropriate adjustment of Sergeant Cullen's indebtedness.

Also, we are asking our St. Petersburg regional office to pursue collection efforts against the transferee obligor who may be liable for the indebtedness. It is hoped they will be successful. No further demands will be made on Sergeant Cullen until reasonable efforts to collect the indebtedness from the transferee obligor are exerted. However, should our local office be unsuccessful it will then be necessary to look to Sergeant Cullen for payment. In such event, our local office will be pleased to cooperate with Sergeant Cullen in working out a reasonable and equitable repayment plan within Sergeant Cullen's ability to pay in order to liquidate his indebtedness to the Government.

Your interest and concern in behalf of Sergeant Cullen are appreciated. A similar reply is being furnished Congressman CAREY.

Sincerely,

A. W. STRATTON,
Chief Benefits Director.

(Mr. McDOWELL, asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 7571

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) subchapter III of chapter 37 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"§ 1826. DETERMINATION OF LIABILITY; NO SET-OFF

"(a) No individual shall be liable to the Administrator as a result of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter unless such liability and the amount thereof is determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action to which such individual is a party.

"(b) The Administrator shall not set off against, or otherwise withhold from, any individual any benefits payable to such individual pursuant to any law administered by the Veterans' Administration because of liability allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.

(b) The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"1826. Determination of liability; no setoff."

With the following committee amendment:

On the first page, strike out line 6 and all that follows down through and including the material following line 11 on page 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"§ 1826. WITHHOLDING OF PAYMENTS, BENEFITS, ETC.

"(a) The Administrator shall not, unless he first obtains the consent in writing of an individual, set off against, or otherwise withhold from, such individual any benefits payable to such individual under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration because of liability allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such individual under this chapter.

"(b) No officer, employee, department, or agency of the United States shall set off against, or otherwise withhold from, any veteran or the widow of any veteran any payments (other than benefit payments under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration) which such veteran or widow would otherwise be entitled to receive because of any liability to the Administrator allegedly arising out of any loan made to, assumed by, or guaranteed or insured on account of, such veteran or widow under this chapter, unless (1) there is first received the consent in writing of such veteran or widow, as the case may be, or (2) such liability and the amount thereof was determined by a court of competent jurisdiction in a proceeding to which such veteran or widow was a party."

(b) The analysis of subchapter III of such chapter 37 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

"1826. Withholding of payments benefits, etc."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. HANSEN of Idaho. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall No. 306 I am not recorded. I was present and responded in the affirmative, and I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

CONSENT CALENDAR

PROVIDING TRANSPORTATION FOR IMMEDIATE FAMILIES OF AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS PERSONNEL

The Clerk called the next bill (H.R. 8848) to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide transportation for the immediate families of personnel of the American National Red Cross serving with the Armed Forces.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Texas to the fact that the report indicates there will be no increase, no substantial increase, shall I say, in the cost of assuming the transportation of dependents of Red Cross representatives.

I would like to say to the gentleman I hope he will give consideration to this in

the future so that there will not be a substantially increased expenditure for this purpose. The one thing I fear in this bill, that it will be used more or less indiscriminately. I hope that will not be the case, and I will be very much disappointed if the committee permits this to happen.

Mr. FISHER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. FISHER. I think the gentleman raises a point which is quite appropriate, and I feel certain that the scope and purposes of the bill have been made clear for the RECORD. I am in complete agreement with the gentleman that care should be exercised in the future that this does not expand beyond the scope provided in the bill and in the committee report.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 8848

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2602(b)(1) of title 10, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"(1) transportation, for themselves, and their immediate families, at the expense of the United States, while traveling to and from, and while performing, those duties, in the same manner as civilian employees of the Armed Forces;"

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS WITHIN THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1764) to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the last time this was on the calendar, we asked for someone familiar with this to explain it. If there is any Member present this morning who will explain this bill on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, I would appreciate it.

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. KING of Utah. I would like to give the gentleman some explanation of this bill, in view of the fact it was originally introduced by me. This provides for the acquisition by the National Forest Service of approximately 10,000 acres of land located within the external boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah. This land is located on the South Fork of the Provo River. The land constitutes part of the principal watershed for the city of Provo, which is the third largest city in the State of Utah.

The purpose of this bill is to enable the Forest Service to consolidate its holdings in this general area. This land has been and is now, in private ownership. But a very serious problem of erosion has occurred because of the land's overgrazing. It has been mutually agreed by all parties—and when I say all parties I refer to the Forest Service, and the City Council of the City of Provo, and as well as the private landowners in that area—it has been mutually agreed, as I say, that it will be for the benefit of all for the Forest Service to acquire these 10,000 acres. The city of Provo will acquire approximately 1,000 acres of land in the bottom land area of the canyon. So the acquired land will total 11,000 acres. The land will cost not to exceed \$300,000 for the 10,000 acres to be acquired by the Forest Service, which comes to about \$30 an acre, which is very reasonable.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, while the purpose seems to be a very laudatory one, in my experience when a sovereign is about to acquire land through legislative action, the price skyrockets. Does the gentleman know whether the Department of Agriculture has an option right now to buy this land for approximately \$300,000?

Mr. KING of Utah. It has no option, but the comment of the gentleman is certainly well made—there is a tendency for land values to become inflated. However, this land has already been appraised by private appraisers, and the general consensus of all parties is that \$300,000 should be adequate for the acquisition of this entire acreage. That is the upper limit under this bill, and under no circumstances will it cost the Government more than that. Apparently the parties are all agreed that the Government will be able to acquire this land for this figure or less.

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, if I may ask the gentleman one other question. I believe the gentleman has satisfactorily answered my first question, that the landowner will not take advantage of the fact that we have authorized this purchase and will not ask an exorbitant price. But the further question I want to ask is this. Are we buying just the surface only or does this price include the minerals and the entire fee simple in the land?

Mr. KING of Utah. As I understand it, this will be a fee simple acquisition, so that the land held will be exactly in the same category as all of the other adjacent Forest Service lands. I remind the gentleman that this land is within the exterior boundaries of the Uinta National Forest land which is already held by the Forest Service. This new land will take its place on the same basis as the land that is already held by the Forest Service.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. I would like to direct a question to the gentleman from Utah. In view of the fact that the Congress has set up a Forest Reservation Commission pursuant to the Weeks Act, whose duty

it is to examine all acquisitions of land within any national forest, so far as I know this matter has never been referred to that Commission. Can the gentleman tell us why?

Mr. KING of Utah. I am not able to advise the gentleman. I do know that the Secretary of Agriculture is satisfied that this land does meet all the standards which the Forest Service has prescribed for the acquisition of this type of land.

The gentleman will notice in the printed report a letter submitted by the Secretary of Agriculture. Apparently, the Department of Agriculture was completely satisfied that the proposal met all of their standards, and the price in particular was extremely favorable, extremely beneficial, and was possible only because of the very cooperative attitude of the local citizenry.

Mr. SAYLOR. I might say to my colleague, the gentleman from Utah, that I serve on that Commission and the Secretary of Agriculture is only one of the members of that Commission. There are on the Commission two Members of the House, two Members of the Senate, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Interior, and the Secretary of the Army. I have seen nowhere in the report a statement that these other agencies have cleared this proposal. That has been a requirement of every other acquisition.

For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PRESERVATION OF RETIREMENT AND INSURANCE BENEFITS FOR HOLDERS OF CONGRESSIONAL STAFF FELLOWSHIPS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 10553) to preserve the benefits of the Civil Service Retirement Act, the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, and the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959 for congressional employees receiving certain congressional staff fellowships.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

H.R. 10553

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with respect to each employee of the Senate or House of Representatives—

(1) whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and

(2) who is separated from employment with the Senate or House of Representatives in order to pursue certain studies under a congressional staff fellowship awarded by the American Political Science Association,

the period of time covered by such fellowship shall be held and considered to be service in employment with the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, at the rate of compensation received immediately prior to separation (including any increases in compensation provided by law during the period covered by such fellowship) for the purposes of—

(A) the Civil Service Retirement Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2251 and following),

(B) the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act of 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2091 and following), and

(C) the Federal Employees' Health Benefits Act of 1959, as amended (5 U.S.C. 3001 and following),

if the award of such fellowship to such employee is certified to the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House of Representatives, as appropriate, by the appointing authority concerned or, in the event of the death or disability of such appointing authority, is established to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House by records or other evidence.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "is" and insert in lieu thereof "on or after January 1, 1965, shall have been".

Page 2, line 5, immediately following "service" insert "(in a nonpay status)".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE DISPOSITION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS OF THE KLAMATH AND MODOC TRIBES AND YAHOOOSKIN BAND OF SNAKE INDIANS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 664) to provide for the disposition of judgment funds of the Klamath and Modoc Tribes and Yahoooskin Band of Snake Indians, and for other purposes.

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

DISBURSEMENTS TO ARMED FORCES OF FRIENDLY FOREIGN NATIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H.R. 5665) to authorize disbursing officers of the Armed Forces to advance funds to members of an armed force of a friendly foreign nation, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask what the present definition of "friendly nations" would be. What foreign nations would come under the definition in the bill, and who would make the determination?

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I am glad to yield to my colleague from Missouri.

Mr. RANDALL. It is my understanding that this determination would be made by the field commander, although only to troops of countries with whom the President has entered into a reciprocal repayment agreement.

This is a situation which has obtained for a long while; it obtained back in World War II with the British and the Canadians and the Americans. Very frankly, the proposal is at the request of the Department of Defense, and if the new authority is granted. There will probably be an application for this arrangement to be used in Vietnam. It does not contemplate large amounts—maybe \$5 to \$25. In direct answer to the question of the gentleman from Missouri at the present time this could be done only if there had been a formal declaration of war. But the proposal is an effort, in the undeclared state, to help those friendly countries allied specifically under SEATO and the other treaty organizations, or fighting side-by-side with American soldiers in the field.

That is the definition contemplated.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I again ask the gentleman, would the definition "friendly nations" include at the present time General Westmoreland in the South Vietnamese theater making payments through our "special forces" in relation to Laos, Cambodia, or the Pathet Lao?

Mr. RANDALL. The hearings before the subcommittee did not contemplate going that far, no. The answer would be "No." Only in the immediate theater, where we have our regular forces engaged alongside members of an armed force of a friendly foreign nation.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Would this mean that the commander of the multilateral manned cruiser would be able to pay servicemen of all nationals aboard that vessel or any other multilateral force that might be created?

Mr. RANDALL. The answer to the gentleman from Iowa is, "No," because payment to the multilateral force would contemplate an arrangement or an agreement with some treaty organization itself. Arrangements under authority of this bill must be with an individual country. In addition, it must be on a reciprocal basis. Only if there is a reciprocal agreement already reached would this proposal apply. It would not apply to a multilateral force.

Mr. HALL. What would be the dollar limit on amounts to be disbursed hereunder, and why has this been omitted from the proposal, if it is not therein?

Mr. RANDALL. If the gentleman will refer to the hearings or read the report he will find that this is at the request of the Department of Defense, made in January, and it was felt impractical to include a dollar limitation. This bill contemplates small amounts, because it will not apply if these troops have their own disbursing capability. It is for units the size of a squad, or not larger than a platoon, a small unit separated from the other troops.

There is no dollar limit, because it was felt impractical to say \$25 or \$50 or any particular amount. This bill contemplates small amounts. That is the best way to answer the question.

Mr. HALL. I tell my colleague that I have read the report. I have not had

hearings available, I am sorry to say, I have been in the field with such special forces. Sometimes they deal, for esoteric and other purposes, with much larger sums than that. I, for one, believe that possibly there should be some limitation on the field commander in any one theater, or on his subordinate troops, as to ability to disburse funds.

I appreciate the record which is being made.

How would these funds be repaid, and in what period of time, by the friendly nations?

Mr. RANDALL. The hearings proceeded on the assumption that they would be immediately repaid. It is a disbursing office matter. It might be merely going by messenger from our central disbursing office to some embassy here in town. In the case of a field office, it could merely involve walking across the hall to repay the amount.

The gentleman from Missouri should bear in mind that a receipt will be taken from the friendly troops. As soon as the receipt is presented it is contemplated there would be reimbursement. There must be a reciprocal agreement already in writing before any transfer of funds may take place.

Mr. HALL. Is this under the Military Assistance Act, foreign aid, or does it come out of direct pay of the troops?

Mr. RANDALL. It comes out of the troop payment accounts, which means out of the appropriation for the Department of Defense.

Mr. HALL. Can the gentleman tell me if, in his opinion, as a member of the Committee on Government Operations, since it involves the Department of Defense, this has been coordinated with the Committee on Armed Services, on which he also serves?

Mr. RANDALL. I am not at the moment acting as member of the Committee on Armed Services, but as a member of the Subcommittee on Military Operations of the Committee on Government Operations.

I know that every concerned branch of the executive department—all the way up and down the line from the GAO to the Treasury Department, the Department of Defense, and the Bureau of the Budget—has been consulted, and none have interposed an objection. I might add that there would be no question here about balance of payments, because it contemplates repayment in dollars, and immediate repayment.

Mr. HALL. The gentleman may know that there is a bill currently before one of the subcommittees of the Committee on the Judiciary involving the responsibility of accountable officers, such as paymasters, and so on. Would this obviate or negate the responsibility of accountable officers in the field?

Mr. RANDALL. I believe not. They would not be relieved of responsibility.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I understand there is some need and haste in regard to this, which merely legalizes a practice which has been going on in theaters of operation for some time. Is that correct?

Mr. RANDALL. I would doubt that this has been practiced in any theater of

operations without any existing legal authority. I would certainly agree it is much needed, because the request was made in January and nothing has been done to this date.

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

H.R. 5665

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529) and section 3678 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 628) or any other law, and under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Treasury in their respective areas of responsibility, an officer of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard accountable for public money may advance funds to cashiers, disbursing officers, or members of an armed force of a friendly foreign national for the purpose of paying pay and allowances to those members or enabling that armed force to purchase necessary supplies and services. An advance may not be made under this Act unless the President has entered into an agreement with the nation concerned which, in addition to any other provision that he considers necessary to carry out this Act and to safeguard the interests of the United States, shall require the United States to be reimbursed for any funds so advanced and authorized the appropriate authority of that nation to advance funds to members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard on a reciprocal basis.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, beginning in line 3, strike out " , notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 529) and section 3678 of the Revised Statutes (31 U.S.C. 628) or any other law, and ".

Page 2, line 9, strike out "authorized" and insert in lieu thereof "shall require".

Page 2, line 12, after the word "Coast Guard" insert the words "of the United States".

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR THE ERECTION OF A MEMORIAL TO THE LATE DR. ROBERT H. GODDARD

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 597) providing for the erection of a memorial to the late Dr. Robert H. Goddard, the father of rocketry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. HALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I hope I shall not have to object—can the sponsor of the bill or the representative of the committee advise whether or not there is participation on a local basis in this memorial to Dr. Goddard, the father of rocketry?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

identical bill, S. 1975, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill as follows:

S. 1975

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Northern Pacific Hallbut Act of 1937, as amended (16 U.S.C. 772-772i), is amended by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"SEC. 11. (a) The Secretary of State is authorized to provide, by contract, grant, or otherwise, facilities for office and any other necessary space for the Commission. Such facilities shall be located on or near the campus of the University of Washington in the State of Washington and shall be provided without regard to the cost-sharing provisions in the Convention.

"(b) There is authorized to be appropriated such amount, not in excess of \$500,000, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The proceedings whereby the House bill H.R. 9734 was passed were vacated.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 9734) was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This concludes the call of the Consent Calendar.

PROVIDING FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE STATE OF MARYLAND

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 9334) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, could the gentleman give us an explanation of this bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I shall be glad to give an explanation if the gentleman from Washington will yield.

Mr. PELLY. I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9334 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the State of Maryland approximately 14 acres of land located on the University of Maryland campus at College Park, Md., which was originally donated by the State of Maryland to the United States in 1935 as part of a larger tract. The land is situated in the approximate center of the university campus and is now occupied by two buildings used by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The bill provides that the State would

pay the United States the fair market value of the fixed improvements, but there would be no payment for the land.

The unusual growth of the university has created an urgent need for additional building sites and physical facilities. Because of its central location this land is ideally situated for university needs and would be used for the planned expansion. Until such time as replacement facilities are authorized by Congress for the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries those agencies would continue to occupy the present facilities on the campus without payment of rent.

Similar legislation was passed by the House in 1958 and by the Senate in 1962. H.R. 9334, as amended, is identical to S. 1988 passed by the Senate July 21, 1965.

May I say that this is the culmination of several years' study by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs because there was up until this year attached to this bill an authorization to build facilities for the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and also for the Bureau of Mines. The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs did not think there was a case made by the Department for these additional facilities, so this part of the original was taken out of the original bill. All we have at the present time is the consent for the land to go to the university and later on the bureau and department will have to come up and make their case for additional authority.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYLOR. May I ask the gentleman from Colorado whether or not this bill does not protect the interest of the Government for a period of 10 years so that in this interim period between transfer of the property for its actual value and the time that Congress takes appropriate action to provide facilities for the Bureau of Mines and for the Department of Fish and Wildlife, it may still remain on the campus at the university?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct. This was originally part of the House bill, not part of the Senate bill, so in order to make the two bills the same we struck the provision from the House bill but we made provision for such procedure in the House report, making legislative history on the floor today, with the understanding as given to us by spokesmen for the Department of the Interior and for the university—that the United States will have a period of not to exceed 10 years to take care of any use that the Department will have of the facilities.

Mr. SAYLOR. During that 10-year period there would be no charges made to the Federal Government for its occupancy of the building?

Mr. ASPINALL. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, are we dealing with H.R. 9334?

Mr. ASPINALL. H.R. 9334 to start with, then the gentleman from Colorado

is going to ask to consider the Senate bill just as soon as the House bill is approved.

Mr. GROSS. Which contains the 10-year provision?

Mr. ASPINALL. The Senate bill does not retain the 10-year provision.

Mr. GROSS. What are we doing?

Mr. ASPINALL. The legislative history that we have written in committee and are now writing on the floor.

Mr. GROSS. All we have is the legislative history written on the floor?

Mr. ASPINALL. Yes; and by the report of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. GROSS. Does the report speak of 3 or 4 years instead of 10 years?

Mr. ASPINALL. No. What the report speaks about in reference to 3 or 4 years, it is hoped by the Department they will be able to have the Congress within the next session of Congress, or within the next Congress propose an authorization these new facilities. That is what the 3 and 4 years refers to. If they do not have that authority at the end of 3 or 4 years they will have the right to use these facilities for the remainder of the 10 years or any part thereof.

Mr. GROSS. The thing that intrigues me is the fact the report says there is an urgent need by the University of Maryland for this 14 acres of land. This may well be true but, on the other hand, there is no planning, so far as the report indicates, for new buildings to replace those now occupied by the Government. This cannot be so urgent in view of the 10-year provision.

Fourteen acres of valuable Government land are being turned over to the University of Maryland. On these 14 acres of land, there are two buildings used by two departments of Government. It is going to cost a considerable amount of money to replace those buildings. I do not want to see us go into a situation whereby we have to put up two buildings somewhere else under forced draft, with the taxpayers having to pay a bill that would be unusual and unwarranted. While the University of Maryland gave the Government this land originally, we have those buildings there and they are being used. I say again it is my hope that nothing will be done now that will result in a forced draft situation that is going to be expensive to the taxpayers of this country.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I might say that the university does not have immediate need for the two buildings or the cluster around the two buildings that are used by these two bureaus.

Mr. GROSS. Then the report is somewhat faulty because in the report it says that there is an urgent need by the university for this land.

Mr. ASPINALL. No; I do not think the report is faulty. The university does have an urgent need for the land which is right in the center of the university complex. It does have an urgent need for the land that is not occupied by the buildings. It has this urgent need in order to take care of its construction program, and its planning program. The lease agreement that will be entered into

by the Secretary of Interior will provide for possession by the Department of Interior of these buildings. The buildings will be owned by the university just as soon as they are paid for by the university. But they will not be owned and neither will the land be transferred until the final agreement is entered into.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman, I am more concerned about the replacement of the buildings to house the Government departments presently on this land. What is the estimated cost of these buildings or is there any estimated cost?

Mr. ASPINALL. There is an estimated cost but no one can tell at the present time what the needs are going to be or where the location is to be and what the final cost will be. This is the reason that this legislation has been held up now for about 3 years when the university has been in need of it.

Mr. GROSS. That may well be, but I do not want the taxpayers of this country penalized and I hope they will not be penalized.

Mr. ASPINALL. They will not be penalized. The Federal Government will receive a fair market value for these buildings—not the land—because the land was given by the State of Maryland to the Federal Government for the purposes for which the land was given to the Federal Government in the first instance.

Mr. GROSS. Let us just not run up a bill here on the taxpayers that can be avoided.

Mr. ASPINALL. I can tell my friend and our colleagues that this is the reason why we divided these two propositions. The Department must come back and make their case for the buildings.

Mr. GROSS. I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 9334

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to the State of Maryland that tract of land situated on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland, which was heretofore donated to the United States by the State of Maryland, and which is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of an original 20.56-acre tract of land conveyed to the United States by deed dated November 9, 1935, and recorded April 20, 1939, in book 521, page 43, of the land records of Prince Georges County, said corner being marked by a cross cut in an iron grating on the north side of university land and immediately north of Symons Hall of the University of Maryland;

thence with the east boundary of the original 20.56-acre tract, north 0 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds west 681.94 feet to a point;

thence south 89 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds west 701.88 feet to a point;

thence south 40 degrees 47 minutes 04 seconds west 406.34 feet to a point;

thence south 0 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds east 376.60 feet to a point;

thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds east 970.00 feet to the point of begin-

ning and containing 14.2452 acres, more or less, and being the total remaining acreage of the original 20.56 acres above mentioned now owned by the United States Government.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall be subject to the conditions (1) that the State of Maryland pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the fixed improvements on the tract of land to be conveyed, and (2) that the Secretary of the Interior have the use of the facilities now on such tract for the activities of the Department of the Interior until normal consolidation permits such activities to be moved elsewhere, but in no event for a period of more than ten years.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "university land" and insert "University Lane."

Page 2, line 19, through page 3, line 4, strike out all of section 2 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall be subject to the condition that the State of Maryland pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the fixed improvements on the tract of land to be conveyed."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1988) to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Maryland, an identical bill to the one just passed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

S. 1988

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to convey to the State of Maryland that tract of land situated on the campus of the University of Maryland at College Park, Maryland, which was heretofore donated to the United States by the State of Maryland, and which is more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of an original 20.56-acre tract of land conveyed to the United States by deed dated November 9, 1935, and recorded April 20, 1939, in book 521, page 43 of the land records of Prince Georges County, said corner being marked by a cross cut in an iron grating on the north side of University Lane and immediately north of Symons Hall of the University of Maryland; thence with the east boundary of the original 20.56-acre tract, north 0 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds west 681.94 feet to a point;

thence south 89 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds west 701.88 feet to a point;

thence south 40 degrees 47 minutes 04 seconds west 406.34 feet to a point;

thence south 0 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds east 376.60 feet to a point;

thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes 00 seconds east 970.00 feet to the point of beginning and containing 14.2452 acres, more or less, and being the total remaining acre-

age of the original 20.56 acres above mentioned now owned by the United States Government.

SEC. 2. The conveyance authorized by the first section of this Act shall be subject to the condition that the State of Maryland pay to the United States an amount equal to the fair market value, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, of the fixed improvements on the tract of land to be conveyed.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the proceedings whereby the House bill was passed are vacated and the House bill laid upon the table.

There was no objection.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS WITHIN THE UINTA NATIONAL FOREST, UTAH

• Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the Consent Calendar No. 166, the bill (S. 1764) to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture, and ask for its present consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to promote in timely and adequate manner control of floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover and to provide for their management, protection, and public use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire at not to exceed the fair market value as determined by him such of the nonfederally owned land in the area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within the boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as follows:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, inclusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 26.

Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35, inclusive.

Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclusive, and section 16.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, a few minutes ago when Consent Calendar No. 166 was called, being S. 1764, "An act to authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture," after a colloquy with the gentleman from Utah

[Mr. KING] I asked that this bill be passed over without prejudice which request was granted.

The National Forest Reservation Commission, established by Congress under an act commonly referred to as the Weeks law, has as its purpose the purchase and acquisition of inholdings within our national forests, providing these inholdings or acquisitions were useful for the production of forest products and contribute to the control of waters on navigable streams.

The National Forest Reservation Commission has done an outstanding job over the years in handling acquisitions and additions to our national forests.

Following the discussion on the floor of the House, I immediately contacted the Secretary of the Commission to determine why the acquisition of this inholding had not been referred to that Commission for consideration. I was informed by the Secretary that the Commission too had been concerned about this legislation, and the same question had been asked by the Secretary of the Army, who is also a member of the Commission.

An examination of the land indicates that while it will be useful for watershed protection for the city of Provo, Utah, it does not drain into a navigable stream and therefore does not comply with the requirements of the Weeks law to be considered by the Commission.

Therefore, I am pleased to have had the House reconsider this bill under my unanimous consent request and to have passed S. 1764.

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KING of Utah. Mr. Speaker, during the consideration of S. 1764 on the Consent Calendar today, some question was raised about the approval by the National Forest Reservation Commission of the land-acquisition provided for in the bill.

I am happy to report that the chief of the Forest Service has informed me that the land covered under S. 1764, which is identical to my own bill, H.R. 8344, does not come under the jurisdiction of the National Forest Reservation Commission. The Commission operates under the Weeks Law which applies only to lands of navigable streams. The Provo Canyon bill does not involve watershed lands of a navigable stream.

The letter to me from the Forest Service is as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE,

Washington, D.C., September 20, 1965.
Hon. DAVID S. KING,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. KING: Reference is made to your request for information about the relationship between the National Forest Reservation Commission and the proposed land purchase under H.R. 8344.

The National Forest Reservation Commission operates under the Weeks Law. This law applies to lands needed for timber production or protection of watersheds navigable streams. The area included in H.R. 8344 drains into the great basin; therefore the regular Weeks Law procedure does not apply and the National Forest Reservation

Commission could not set up a purchase unit. An act of Congress is therefore needed.

As a matter of policy we do bring the actual individual purchase cases before the Commission before finalization of each purchase. The Commission therefore has a chance to determine whether or not the price paid is reasonable and in relation to other purchases of land for National Forest purposes.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD P. CLIFF,
Chief.

I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for agreeing to withdraw his objection after requesting and receiving similar information from the Forest Service. The people of Provo have waited a long time for this bill to be passed. It will allow the Forest Service to acquire valuable watershed land and, through proper management and control, to keep the water supply of the city of Provo safe, and prevent the dangers from floods and soil erosion.

GROUP LIFE INSURANCE FOR THE UNIFORMED SERVICES

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 10873) to amend title 38 of the United States Code to establish a program of group life insurance which shall be provided by private insurance companies for members of the uniformed services who are on active duty, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) chapter 19 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by redesignating "Subchapter III—General" thereof as "Subchapter IV—General" and by inserting immediately after subchapter II thereof the following new subchapter III:

"SUBCHAPTER III—SERVICEMEN'S GROUP LIFE INSURANCE

"§ 765. Definitions

For the purpose of this subchapter—
"(1) The term 'active duty' means full-time duty as a commissioned or warrant officer, or as an enlisted member of a uniformed service under a call or order to duty that does not specify a period of thirty days or less.

"(2) The term 'member' means a person on active duty in the uniformed services in a commissioned, warrant, or enlisted rank or grade.

"(3) The term 'uniformed services' means the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Public Health Service, and Environmental Sciences Services Administration.

"§ 766. Eligible insurance companies

"(a) The Administrator is authorized, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended (41 U.S.C. 5), to purchase from one or more life insurance companies a policy or policies of group life insurance to provide the benefits specified in this subchapter. Each such life insurance company must (1) be licensed to issue life insurance in each of the fifty States of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and (2) as of the most recent December 31 for which information is available to the Administrator, have in effect at least 1 per centum of the total amount of group life insurance which all life insurance companies have in effect in the United States.

"(b) The life insurance company or companies issuing such policy or policies shall establish an administrative office at a place and under a name designated by the Administrator.

"(c) The Administrator shall arrange with the life insurance company or companies issuing any policy or policies under this subchapter to reinsure, under conditions approved by him, portions of the total amount of insurance under such policy or policies with such other life insurance companies (which meet qualifying criteria set forth by the Administrator) as may elect to participate in such reinsurance.

"(d) The Administrator may at any time discontinue any policy or policies which he has purchased from any insurance company under this subchapter.

"§ 767. Persons insured; amount

"(a) Any policy of insurance purchased by the Administrator under section 766 of this title shall automatically insure any member of the uniformed services on active duty against death in the amount of \$10,000 from the first day of such duty, or from the date certified by the Administrator to the Secretary concerned as the date Servicemen's Group Life Insurance under this subchapter takes effect, whichever date is the later date, unless such member elects in writing (1) not to be insured under this subchapter, (2) to be insured in the amount of \$5,000.

"(b) If any member elects not to be insured under this subchapter or to be insured in the amount of \$5,000, he may thereafter be insured under this subchapter or insured in the amount of \$10,000 under this subchapter, as the case may be, upon written application, proof of good health, and compliance with such other terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Administrator.

"§ 768. Termination of coverage; conversion

"Each policy purchased under this subchapter shall contain a provision, in terms approved by the Administrator, to the effect that any insurance thereunder on any member of the uniformed services shall cease (except in the case of members absent without leave) one hundred and twenty days after his separation or release from active duty, and that during the period such insurance is in force the insured upon request to the administrative office established under subsection 766(b) of this title shall be furnished a list of life insurance companies participating in the program established under this subchapter and upon written application (within such period) to the participating company selected by the insured and payment of the required premiums be granted insurance without a medical examination on a plan then currently written by such company which does not provide for the payment of any sum less than the face value thereof or for the payment of an additional amount as premiums if the insured engages in the military service of the United States, to replace the Servicemen's Group Life Insurance in effect on the insured's life under this subchapter. In addition to life insurance companies participating in the program established under this subchapter, such list shall include additional life insurance companies (not so participating) which meet qualifying criteria, terms, and conditions established by the Administrator and agree to sell insurance to members and former members in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sentence. In the case of any member who is absent without leave for a period of more than thirty-one days, insurance under this subchapter shall cease as of the date such absence commenced. Any such member so absent without leave, upon return to duty, may again be insured under this subchapter, but only if he complies with the

requirements set forth in section 767(b) of this section.

"§ 769. Deductions; payment; investment; expenses

"(a) During any period in which a member is insured under a policy of insurance purchased by the Administrator, under section 766 of this title, there shall be deducted each month from his basic or other pay until separation or release from active duty an amount determined by the Administrator (which shall be the same for all such members) as the share of the cost attributable to insuring such member under such policy, less any costs traceable to the extra hazard of active duty in the uniformed service. Any amount not deducted from the basic or other pay of a member insured under this subchapter while on active duty, if not otherwise paid, shall be deducted from the proceeds of any insurance thereafter payable. The initial monthly amount determined by the Administrator to be charged under this subsection for insurance under this subchapter may be continued from year to year, except that the Administrator may redetermine such monthly amount from time to time in accordance with experience. No refunds will be made to any member of any such amount properly deducted from his basic or other pay to cover the insurance granted under this subchapter.

"(b) For each month for which any member is so insured, there shall be contributed from the appropriation made for his pay an amount determined by the Administrator and certified to the Secretary concerned to be the cost of such insurance which is traceable to the extra hazard of active duty in the uniformed services. Such cost shall be determined by the Administrator on the basis of the excess mortality suffered by members and former members of the uniformed services insured under this subchapter above that incurred by the male civilian population of the United States of the same age as the median age of members of the uniformed services (disregarding a fraction of a year) as shown by the records of the uniformed services, the primary insurer or insurers, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, together with the most current estimates of such mortality. The Administrator is authorized to make such adjustments regarding such contributions from pay appropriations as may be indicated from actual experience.

"(c) An amount equal to the first amount due on any such insurance may be advanced from current appropriations for active-service pay to any such member, which amount shall constitute a lien upon any service or other pay accruing to the person from whom such advance was made and shall be collected therefrom if not otherwise paid. No disbursing or certifying officer shall be responsible for any loss incurred by reason of such advance.

"(d) (1) The sums withheld from the basic or other pay of members under subsection (a) of this section, and the sums contributed from appropriations under subsection (b) of this section, together with the income derived from any dividends or premium rate adjustments received from insurers shall be deposited to the credit of a revolving fund established in the Treasury of the United States. All premium payments and extra hazard costs on any insurance policy or policies purchased under section 766 of this title and the administrative cost to the Veterans' Administration of insurance issued under this subchapter shall be paid from the revolving fund.

"(2) The Administrator is authorized to set aside out of the revolving fund such amounts as may be required to meet the administrative costs to the Veterans' Administration of insurance issued under this subchapter and all current premium payments and extra hazard costs on any in-

surance policy or policies purchased under section 766 of this title. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to invest in and to sell and retire special interest-bearing obligations of the United States for the account of the revolving fund. Such obligations issued for this purpose shall have maturities fixed with due regard for the needs of the fund and shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average market yield (computed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of market quotations as of the end of the calendar month next preceding the date of issue) on all marketable interest-bearing obligations of the United States then forming a part of the public debt which are not due or callable until after the expiration of four years from the end of such calendar month; except that where such average market yield is not a multiple of one-eighth of 1 per centum, the rate of interest of such obligation shall be the multiple of one-eighth of 1 per centum nearest such market yield.

"(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 782 of this title, the Administrator shall, from time to time, determine the administrative costs to the Veterans' Administration which in his judgment are properly allocable to insurance issued under this subchapter and shall transfer such cost from the revolving fund to the appropriation 'General operating expenses, Veterans' Administration'.

"§ 770. Beneficiaries; payment of insurance

"(a) Any amount of insurance under this subchapter in force on any member or former member on the date of his death shall be paid, upon the establishment of a valid claim therefor, to the person or persons surviving at the date of his death, in the following order of precedence:

"First, to the beneficiary or beneficiaries as the member or former member may have designated by a writing received in the uniformed services prior to such death;

"Second, if there be no such beneficiary, to the widow or widower of such member or former member;

"Third, if none of the above, to the child or children of such member or former member and descendants of deceased children by representation;

"Fourth, if none of the above, to the parents of such member or former member or the survivor of them;

"Fifth, if none of the above, to the duly appointed executor or administrator of the estate of such member or former member;

"Sixth, if none of the above, to the other next of kin of such member or former member entitled under the laws of domicile of such member or former member at the time of his death.

"(b) If any person otherwise entitled to payment under this section does not make claim therefor within one year after the death of the member or former member, or if payment to such person within that period is prohibited by Federal statute or regulation, payment may be made in the order of precedence as if such person had predeceased the member of former member, and any such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person.

"(c) If, within two years after the death of the member or former member, no claim for payment has been filed by any person entitled under the order of precedence set forth in this section, and neither the Administrator nor the administrative office established by the insurance company or companies pursuant to section 766(b) of this title has received any notice that any such claim will be made, payment may be made to a claimant as may in the judgment of the Administrator be equitably entitled thereto, and such payment shall be a bar to recovery by any other person. If, within four years after the death of the member or former member, payment has not been made

pursuant to this section and no claim for payment by any person entitled under this section is pending, the amount payable shall escheat to the credit of the revolving fund referred to in section 769(d).

"(d) The member may elect settlement of insurance under this subchapter either in a lump sum or in thirty-six equal monthly installments. If no such election is made by the member the beneficiary or beneficiaries may elect settlement either in a lump sum or in thirty-six equal monthly installments. If the member has elected settlement in a lump sum, the beneficiary or beneficiaries may elect settlement in thirty-six equal monthly installments.

"§ 771. Basic tables of premiums; readjustment of rates

"(a) Each policy or policies purchased under section 766 of this title shall include for the first policy year a schedule of basic premium rates by age which the Administrator shall have determined on a basis consistent with the lowest schedule of basic premium rates generally charged for new group life insurance policies issued to large employers, this schedule of basic premium rates by age to be applied, except as otherwise provided in this section, to the distribution by age of the amount of group life insurance under the policy at its date of issue to determine an average basic premium per \$1,000 of insurance. Each policy so purchased shall also include provisions whereby the basic rates of premium determined for the first policy year shall be continued for subsequent policy years, except that they may be readjusted for any subsequent year, based on the experience under the policy, such readjustment to be made by the insurance company or companies issuing the policy on a basis determined by the Administrator in advance of such year to be consistent with the general practice of life insurance companies under policies of group life insurance issued to large employers.

"(b) The total premiums for the policy or policies shall be the sum of the amounts computed according to the provisions of subsection (a) above and the estimated costs traceable to the extra hazard of active duty in the uniformed services as determined by the Administrator, subject to the provision that such estimated costs traceable to the extra hazard shall be retroactively readjusted annually in accordance with section 769(b).

"(c) Each policy so purchased shall include a provision that, in the event the Administrator determines that ascertaining the actual age distribution of the amounts of group life insurance in force at the date of issue of the policy or at the end of the first or any subsequent year of insurance thereunder would not be possible except at a disproportionately high expense, the Administrator may approve the determination of a tentative average group life premium, for the first or any subsequent policy year, in lieu of using the actual age distribution. Such tentative average premium rate shall be redetermined by the Administrator during any policy year upon request by the insurance company or companies issuing the policy, if experience indicates that the assumptions made in determining the tentative average premium rate for that policy year were incorrect.

"(d) Each policy so purchased shall contain a provision stipulating the maximum expense and risk charges for the first policy year, which charges shall have been determined by the Administrator on a basis consistent with the general level of such charges made by life insurance companies under policies of group life insurance issued to large employers. Such maximum charges shall be continued from year to year, except that the Administrator may redetermine such maximum charges for any year either by agreement with the insurance company or companies issuing the policy or upon writ-



Public Law 89-226
89th Congress, S. 1764
October 1, 1965

An Act

79 STAT. 899.

To authorize the acquisition of certain lands within the boundaries of the Uinta National Forest in the State of Utah, by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to promote in timely and adequate manner control of floods that may originate thereon and the reduction of soil erosion through the restoration of adequate vegetative cover and to provide for their management, protection, and public use as national forest lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to acquire at not to exceed the fair market value as determined by him such of the nonfederally owned land in the area described in section 2 hereof as he finds suitable to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

Uinta National
Forest, Utah.
Land acquisition.

SEC. 2. This Act shall be applicable to lands within the boundary of the Uinta National Forest described as follows:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

Township 5 south, range 3 east, sections 25 to 27, inclusive, and sections 34 to 36, inclusive.

Township 6 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 26.

Township 5 south, range 4 east, sections 27 to 35, inclusive.

Township 6 south, range 4 east, sections 2 to 10, inclusive, and section 16.

SEC. 3. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for purposes of this Act not to exceed \$300,000, to remain available until expended.

Approved October 1, 1965.

